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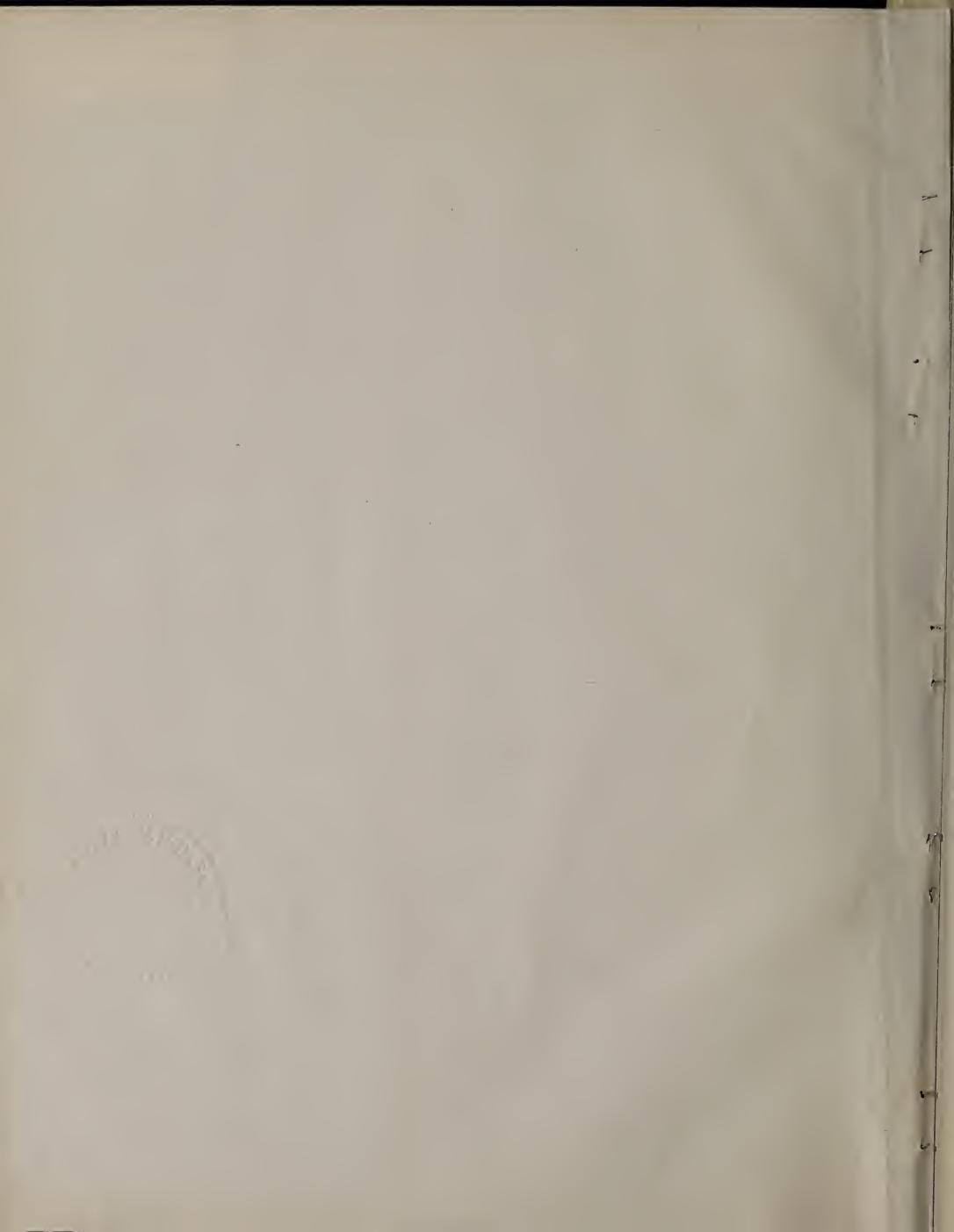
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Tounding of Andover, Massacines ets.

Male afternoon we gather to review some of the chief inclidents in our history.

For the beginning of the story we must turn back to the last of the sixteenth century, when people in England were not allowed to werehip God in the way they wished. A very small group turned to a new country for freedom-a new Mageland-and salling on the Hayrlower arrived at Plynouth in 1020. For years later more came, the Contral scottlement called the Massachusette Day Colony. And yet more and more care. To encourage potalement further inland, the Conoral Court offered special privileges in those willing to undertake the stream special privileges in those willing to undertake the stream tous tasks. What of a 15 the accepted this offer?

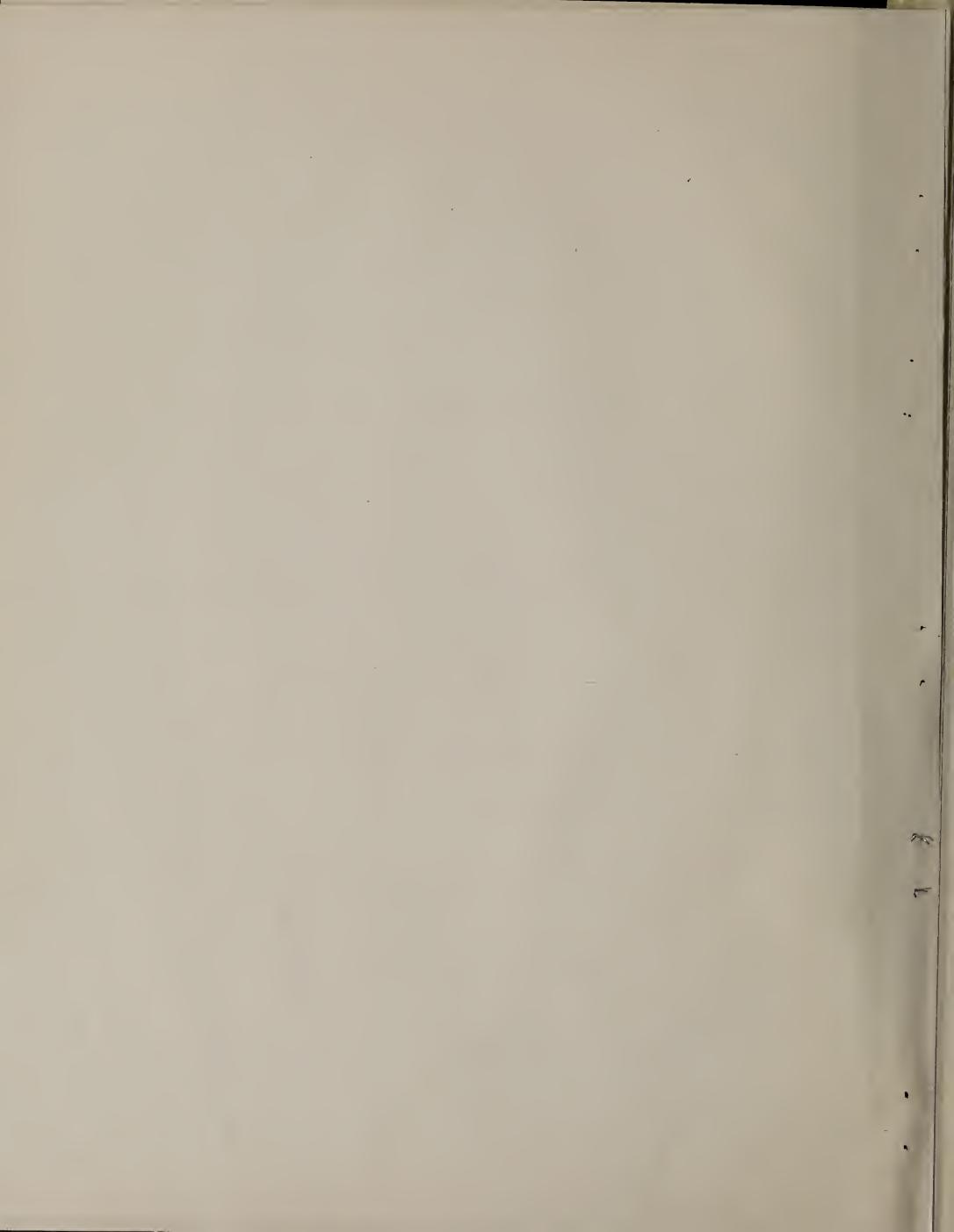
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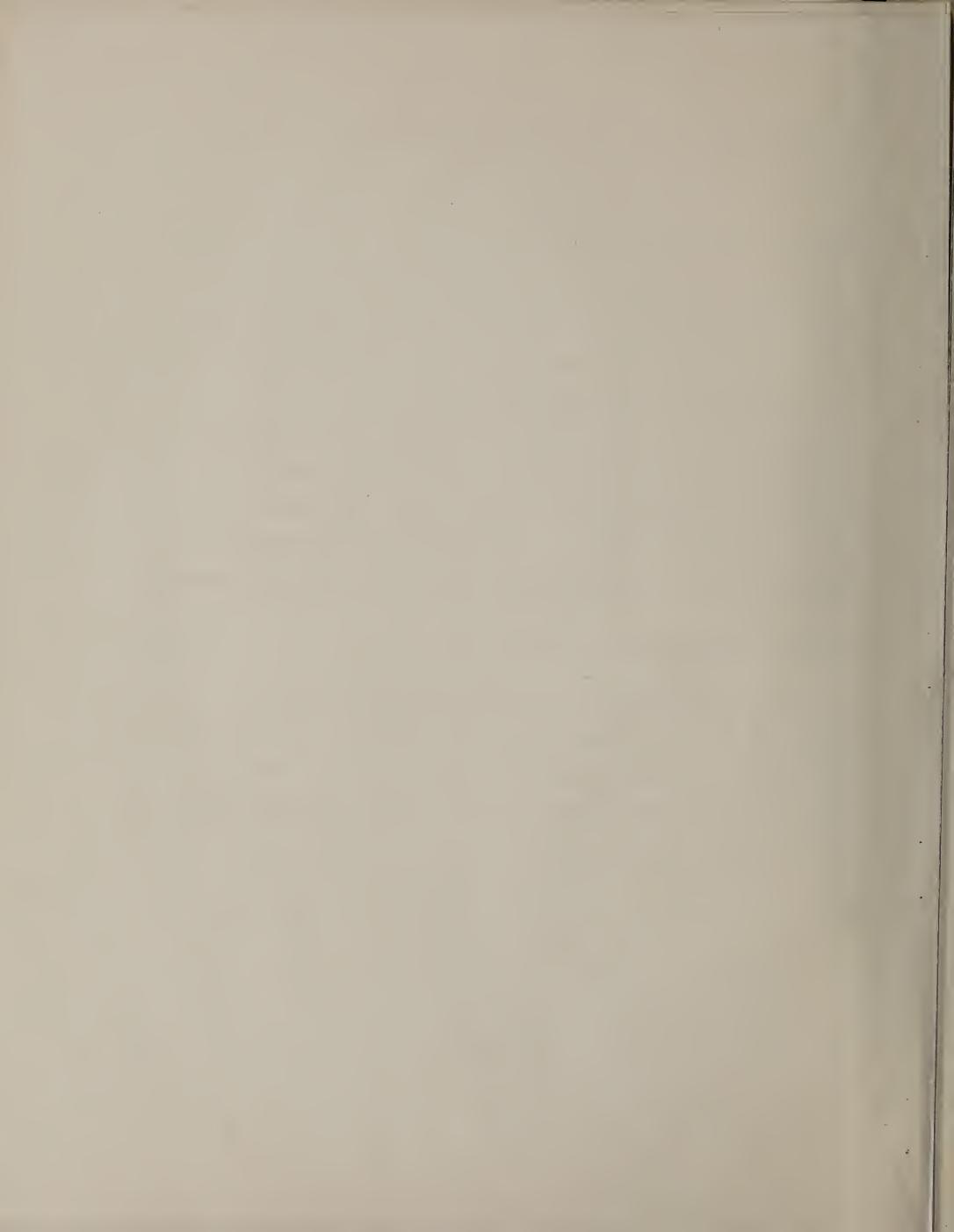
The work of the Endian browns yes to fight, huns, and filen;

## Degree of the second of the se

thaned. Preceding the new proteins from Newtonne, near Cambridge, came Roy, John Moudhmans and the Remond Faulkner, to arrange the terms of sale with Outenstacks, the Indian argument. For only six potent extreme, and a rod overcost, the Mouten people came into possession of all the land from the Morrishek River to balk of Came Land and Indiana, however, retained the right to be a linear from the hadrons at long as they left unboughed the steps of the white inhabitants.

## Company of the second of the s

Though provessing the last one of the second decomposited have the Woodbridge of the last and the Congress of the Congress of the Grant and the Congress of the a form, named for indover the last of the Congress of the last one book home to many the contract of the Congress of the last one book home to many the contract of the Congress of the last one book home to many the contract of the Congress of the last one book home to many the contract of the Congress of the last one book home to many the congress of the congress



#### The state of the second of

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Dad you over wonder while a suble were like three hundred years ago? At first there were no school buildings but children gathered in homes where the houseville would divide her time between teaching the children and doing her hous chold them. In payment for instruction, the pupils helped with the houseverh and something what the preparation of dinner.

### 707007

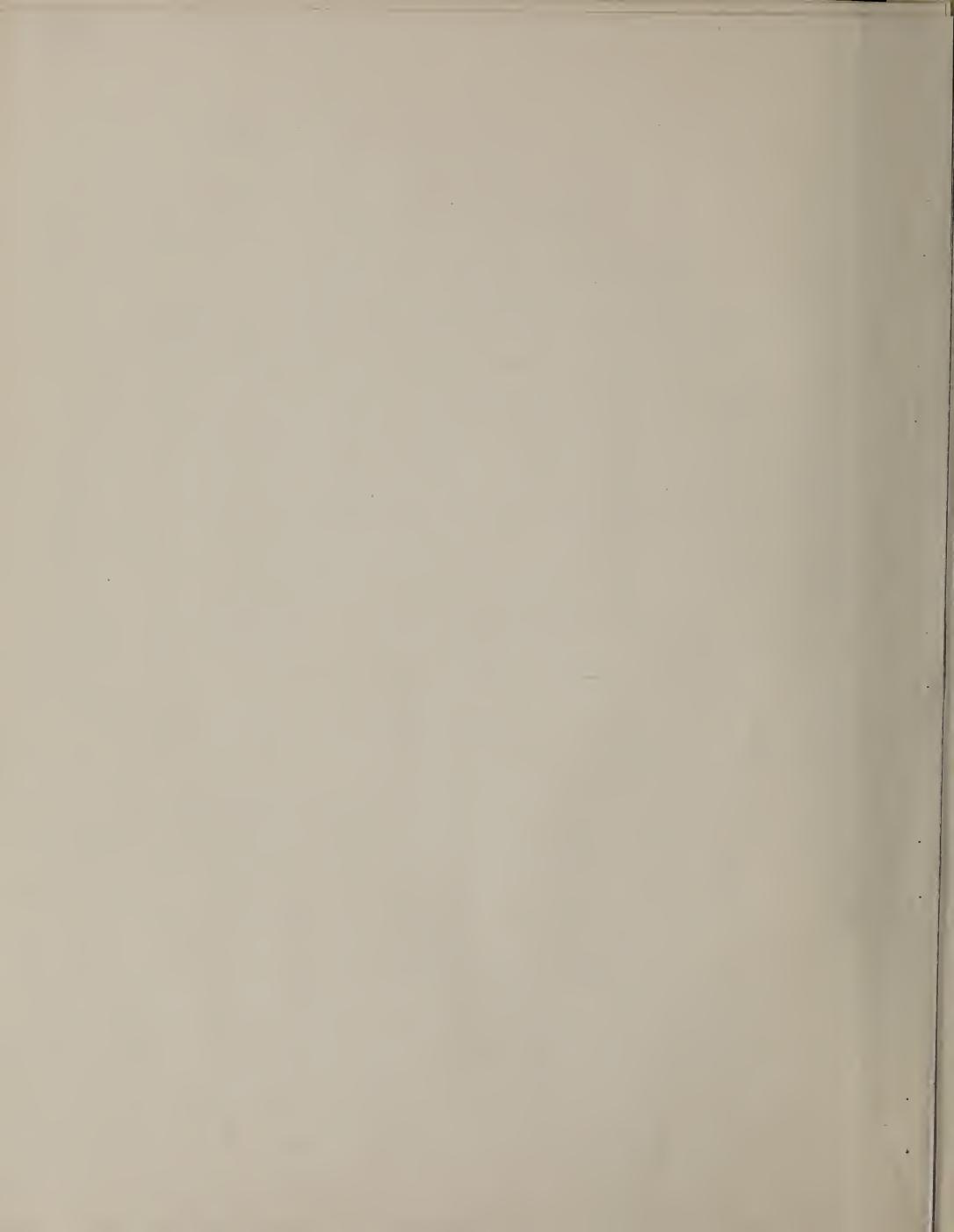
TAIN SOURSELL TRUE STATE TO THE LOCAL BRING ALL SAY NOW LOAD THE ROOM LO

Inite Edition and I hope of a contract of day hear school throat

This is the challent one note fold, fill to the continues.)

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Horo I hay it, I said Illing a say to apply it at the first sign of further asso, then shelt were the sunce cap and knock by my chair, what all may are and profit by thy punishment.

(pause) Class in a-b, she too the lime! (pause)

CHINTERN and, ab; who by by int, it; ont, ob; total ub.

DAME SOMERSEY: Very work down, children. Now, Jeromiak,

TENT MAN: GALO COMO ON CO.

BAM SOMETHE: End, of a colomial Read on to tage colf. Somethon, see a little toly copybook.

ICMANIAN: Sehececes. La compensation d'ignors.

DANTE SOFTENSET: Ever of the control of the posterity of Nouth,

Patience, do the consister of some subject to the filed,

which consister of some greates as the time of the filed,

ancrease of as we find he made number in the most pears,

how many people has a second of the control of the

and the same of th

Digital Mark: Right, Pationses Well done, no all monthe fluor Bradstreet will come next work to hear whose to now and play a short time, one I summon these to progeno the dinner. (Children no) (To Hidam) durely. the way of the thomographer as burd. But teday I shell. bring these a rose arous birs in a will then pray you



Cood-day, Dane Somershy. (Langue out.)

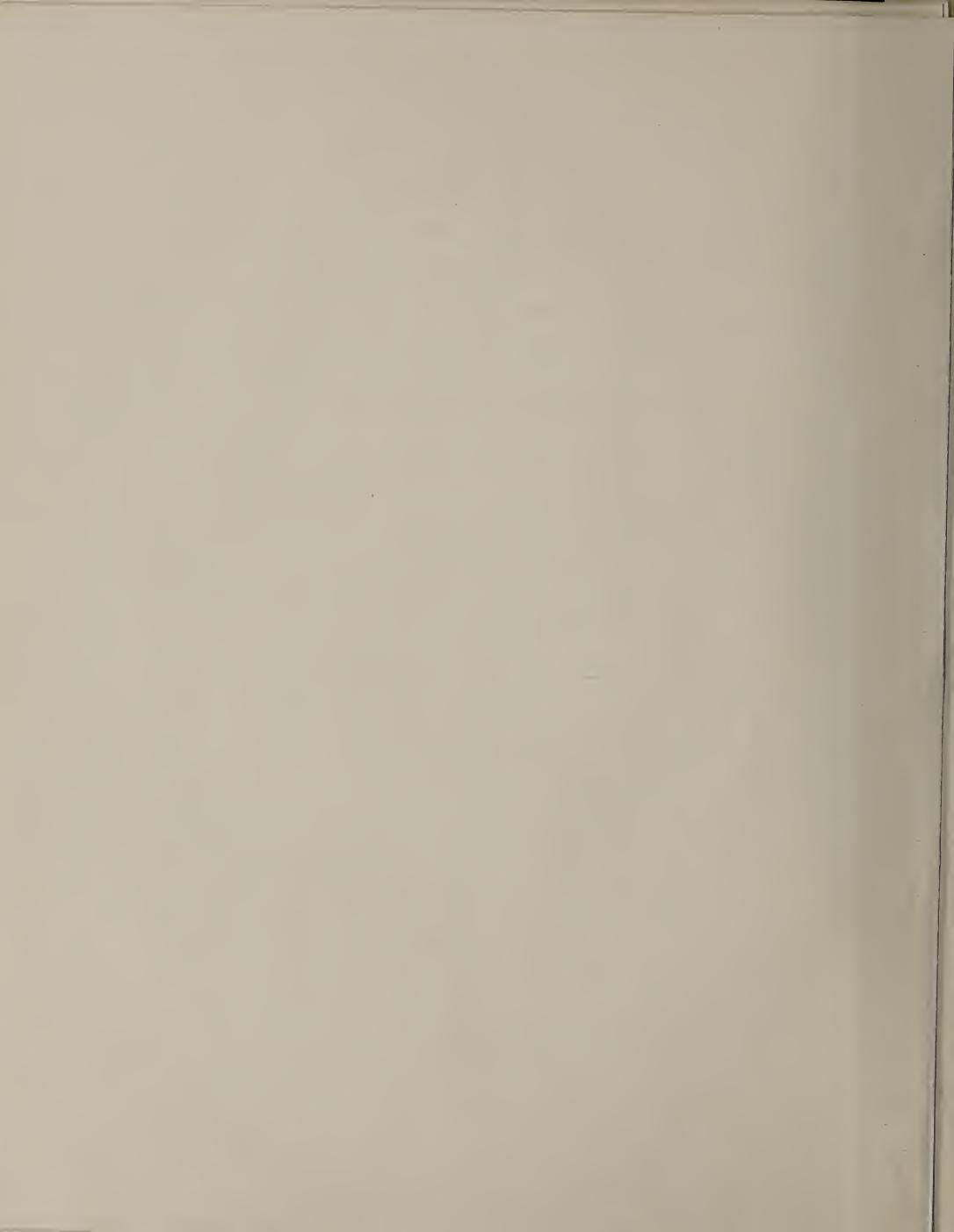
Done Somershy: We must the properties which needs preparation, whilet I step into the buttery and stir up a spider-cake.

### Born to firefre till think to the till the till

Andover. For towns of what blue the lew required a dramater School. The first flows setted relating to the Grammar School was, according to like madiley, in February of 1700 or 1701. "Voted and paste of the develop a Milson's, to be twenty foot long and the set of the develop for the develop for the develop flows who were educated to full the position. However, in 1704, Mr. Dudley Employees the appropriate solution. However, in 1704, Mr. Dudley Employees the appropriate solution.

In November, the School of the mer Release at the control that the mer Release at the control there, has prospective structure were presented to him.

The permane of a head of limituae edded some employtent to the occupion. The solution, it is not the collision of a children
who per the original arms of a collision.
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hespitulity of the loss of Mr. Aphaba, one of the Solectmen.

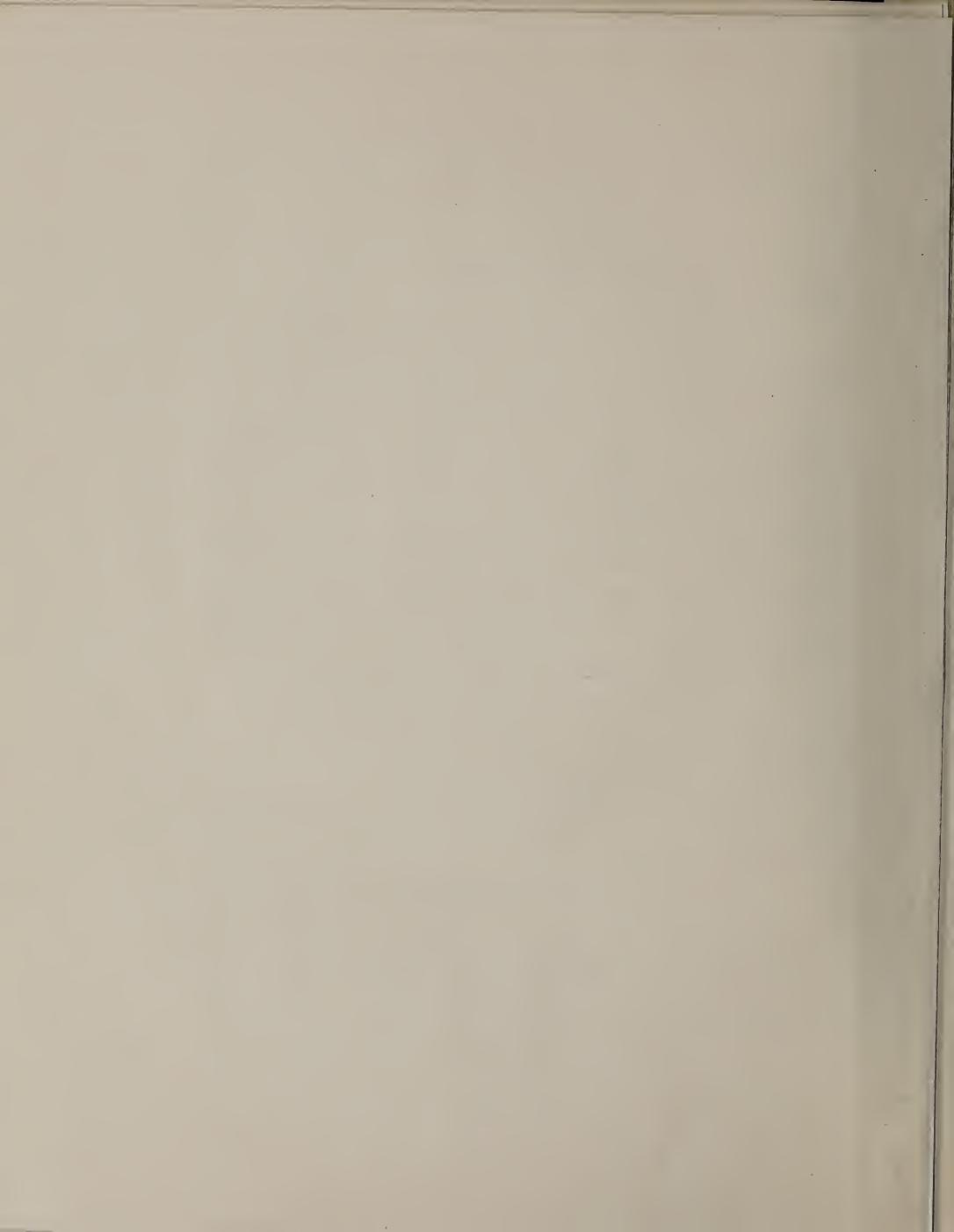
### SCC D 3. J. To Demonical Healt In Marks

In the South Church, on Log 30, 1673, the townspeedle gathered to dedicate a hamilied Half and library to the memory of our Civil Var deal. The generosity of a very small number of prominent of agency part of the funds for the open and the purchase of about 3,000 volumes.

the main address was given of the famous minister, key.

Phillips Brooks, who said the closing, "It has ever book proved that the culture of thooks makes men filt for the colf soldiership we want the soldiership for Principles and Truth. So in overly remory of the 52 men whose names appear on the nevertal valiet, we dedicate our Memorial Hall, to Truth, to Loyally, to Conscience, to Courage, to Culture."

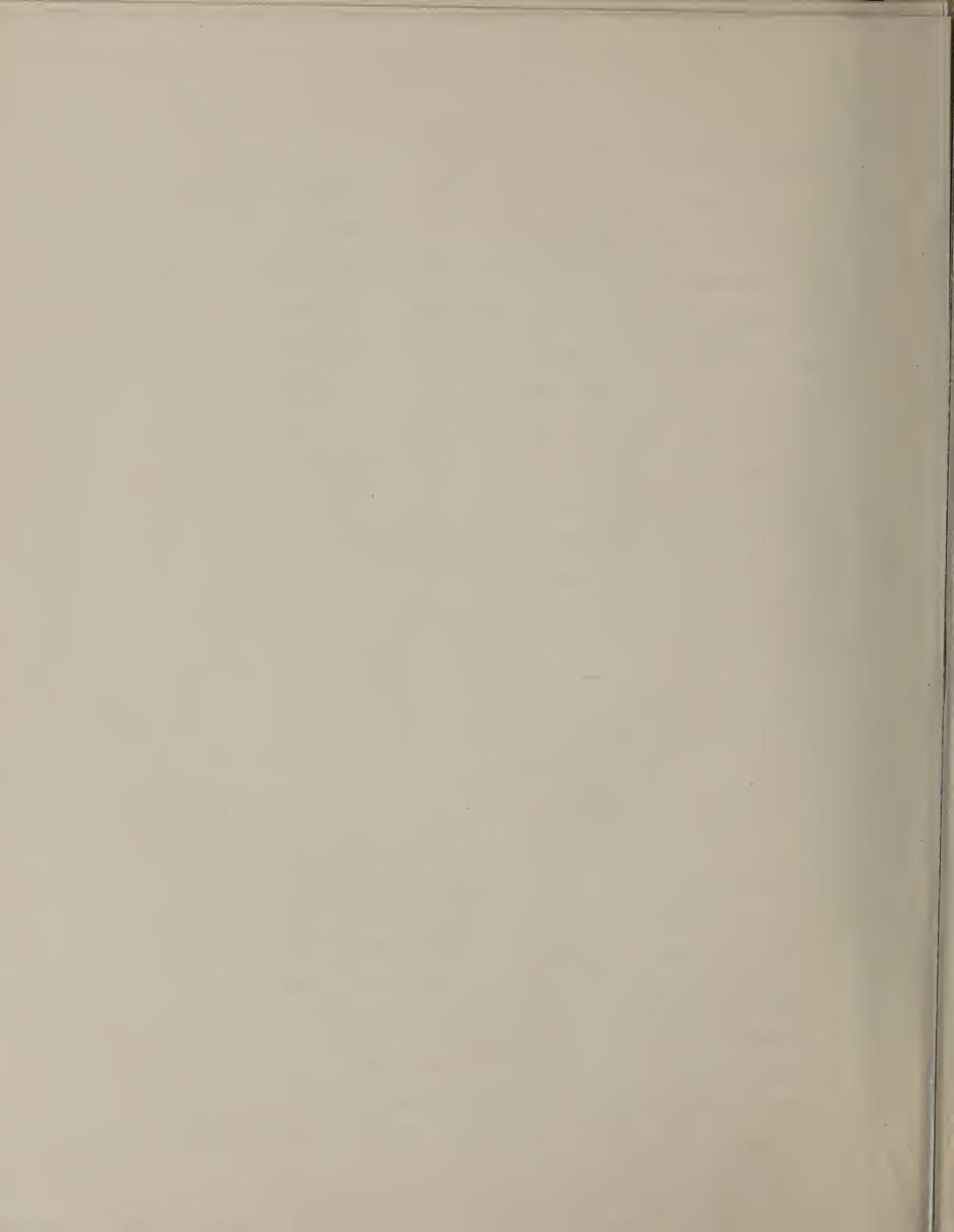
Learning and culture on the part of and townspeople fally justifying this selection is our force, where of a library as a memorial to our political local.



## The state of the s

In 1778, the darkest jews of the Mevolution, Phillips Academy at Andover was founded by Damuel Phillips, Jr., ... with the Financial essistance of his father, Logaire Phillips of indover, and his anale, John Phillips of Lister, in the Constitution, the foundary golved that the school should instruct youth in "the ground no and real business of living." on April 25, 1778, the Bour of Mrusecos--including three members of the Phillips I he grandfashers of James Russ ell Lawell and Oliver - Inhae, and seven other later, the school openut subject to shop at Phillips and main Low to the contract but bunging in age from six to third old blue washing the old Minhalet Pearson of the Lage at a necessoration, signed by tohn Huntoni, mut - Loui und live incorpopaced acutomy in the country is salitable soul was the years later lesigned and a compact by real heven.

In 1807, the Bruster of a constitution top a Theological Leminar, and all the particular the leastifution was flourishing. It is not to enthodony, its number term precised throughout the country and its mession whose after a common of prayer of the end of the so-called where then world, the Court America, to Africa, to Asia, and even to the Remaining Double America, to Asia, and even to the Remaining Double, provided to the Phillips headen, the Mession, provided to the Phillips headen, the Mession, provided to the Phillips headen, the Mession.



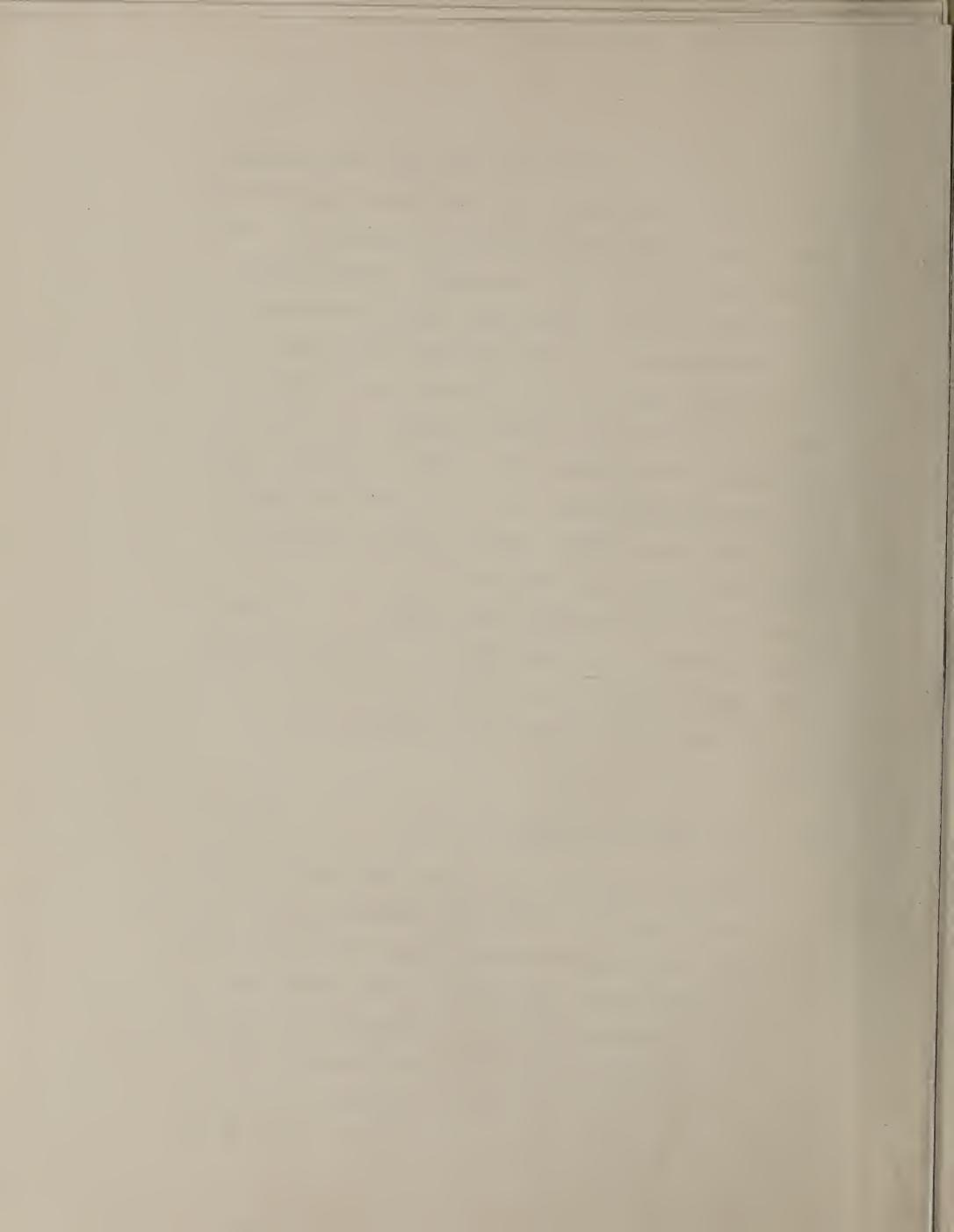
Through the years, the school has grown educationally under many factous headmasters and their faculties; and many national figures, drawn to the school to address the indergraduates—such men as George Wachington, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Theodore Receively, William Howard Toft, and Caltin Goolidge—left their main on the student mind. And it is with pride that we read such names on our list of graduates as Josiah Quincy, John Hirkland, Samuel F. B. Morse, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and hone, L. Stimson. The Johnol has grown physically, the Line beautiful campus today is the work of three famous a children; Charles Bulfinch, Buy Lowell, and Charles First.

And so Phillips Academy, those Founder was a friend of George Washington, has gone Hereast in the spirit of a pioneer-with vision, with courage-with the very rushities which have always farlushed the destinies of one mation.

### So me &. The Founding of Alb I As down.

In 1828, so the story goes, Redait Sarah Abbet, a connection of the phillips family who founded Phillips Englar
and Andover, asked Squire Sancel Farrar, "What shall I do
with my surplus funda?" His reply to Hadam Abbet came
immediately, "Found an Academy in Andover for the education
of vomen." There had already been some discussion as to
the decarability of here is a soul of the girls in Andover.

Licens on this Sarah has sould of the girls in Andover.



Lating too frequently. Then an area of ground on School Strate, now the Abbot Chrain, was expect, for the Abbot Chrain, was expect, for meaned a laterable place. We one had the noney to bey it. Then Doing Abbot toward providency to level the Then Doing Abbot tomos forward providency to level a thrushood dollars in her will for this publicate. Squire Ferrer him was really at the mency. The next Noy, 3620, their dress was really.

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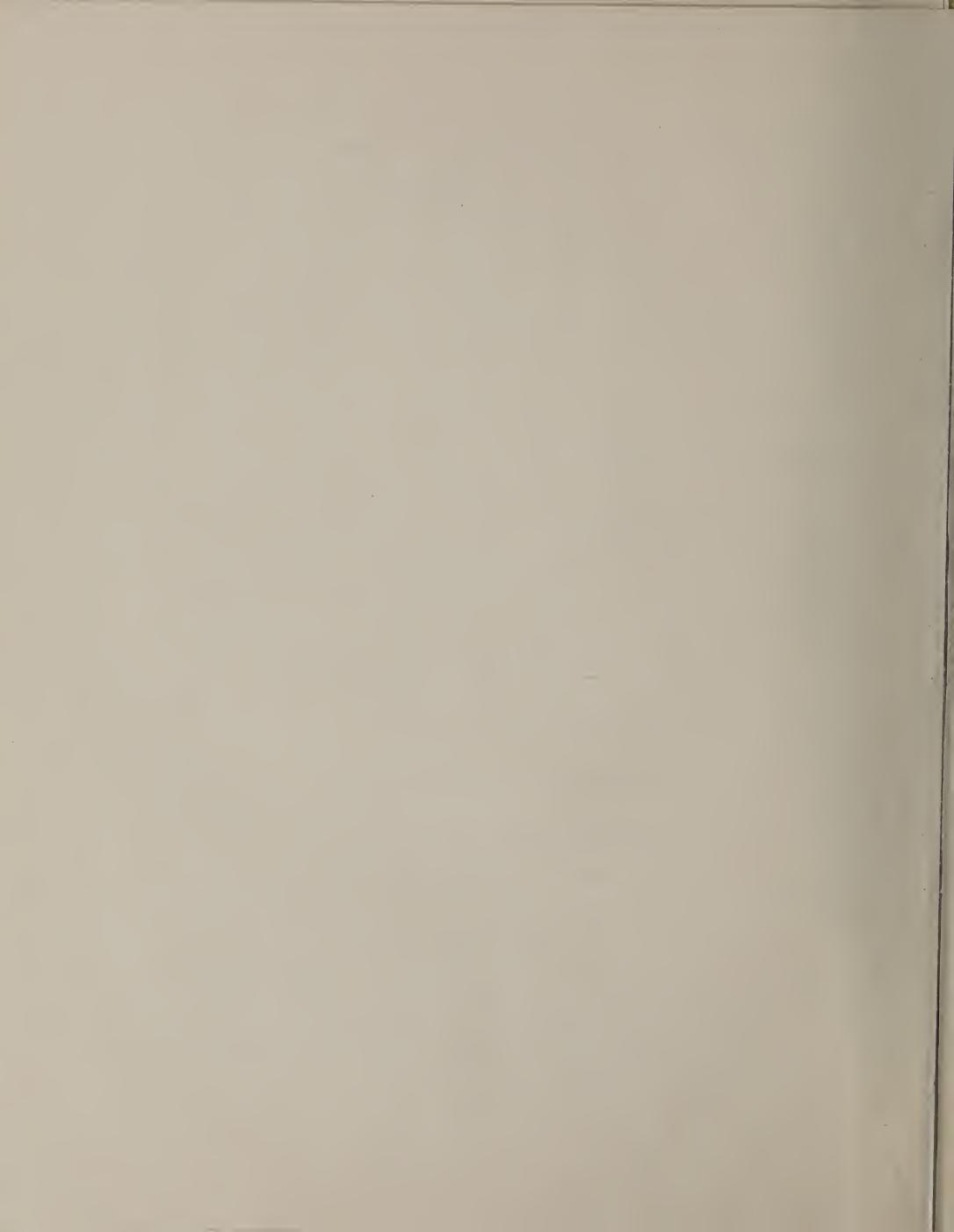
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Resort and thus en the all states and the states are the popular and the partition and the popular states and the popular states and the states are popular at a state and the states are a

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Destroped and post and had therefore entering our through the southern attacks and an The Driving in Island. The watering our through the and southern attacks and an The Driving in Island. The watering water in a subscience of Angland Lawronger if it is the elementably there is an Angland the southern in the content of the property of the property



of higher education in Andover. Let us turn to the committee these by the town to "draft resolutions expressive of appreciative acceptance" of this donation. The chairman is "". W. Hazen, Esquire."

ONE: (Looking over will of Mr. Punchard) It is a fine thing that Mr. Punchard has done for the town of Andover.

Fifty thousand dollars with a further because of 320,000.

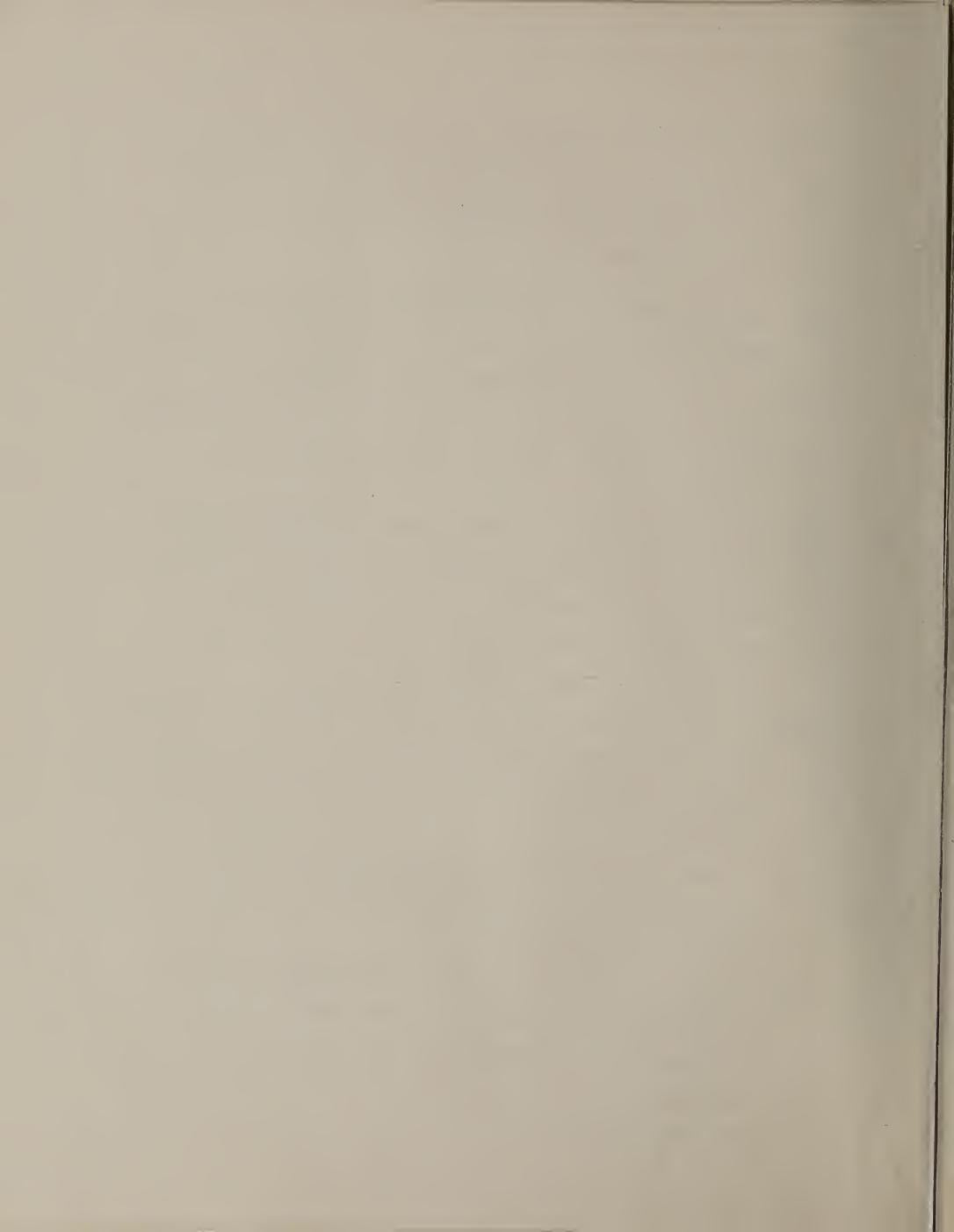
With that, Andover may have a High School of which she may be justly proud.

TWO: Mr. Punchard realized that an educated town would mean a progressive town. I believe he had the best in education offered him until he was on years of age. At that time, his father, death and all at necessary for him to give up school trendurse.

HAZER: Yos, and from them in, everything he attained was due to his own effort. Few men at the age of twenty-eight would have had the ability and determination to amaes a fortune.

Tio: It has been fortunate for Andover that in Function, a native of Salem, decided to live here. He has done much to benefit the term.

ONE: First, by his contribution of intelligent citizenship; in business as a stockholder of the Andover bank; as a partner with his brother, and later as a partner with his brother-in-law, Nr. Ale in Markal of the Markand Manufacturing Co. .....



- HAZEN: We must do him the honor that is rightfully his.

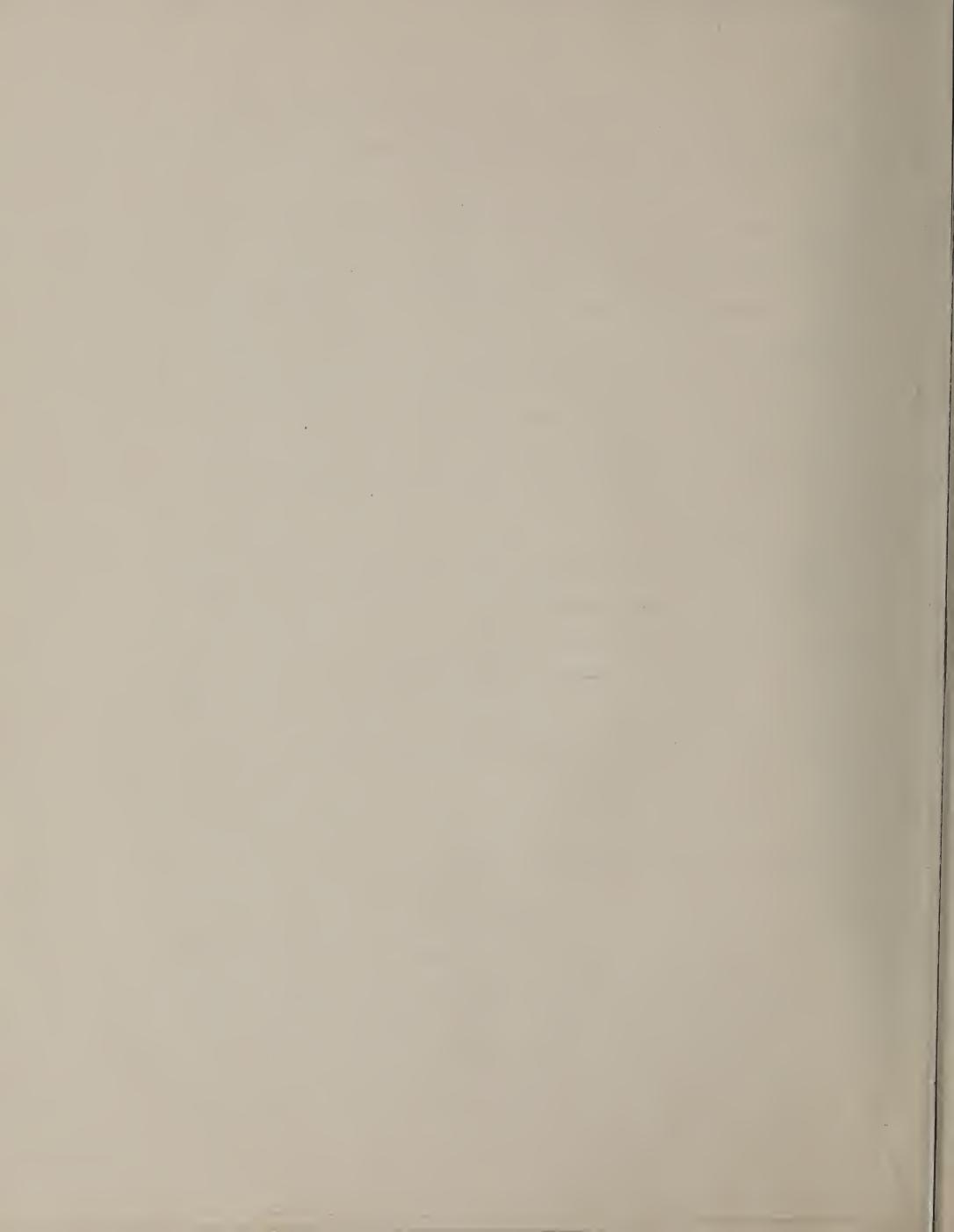
  Let us see. We must "charish the memory of his virtue."

  (He writes.)
- OND: "We recognize the obligations conferred upon us by his enterprise and success in adding to the wealth and increasing the prosperity of the town." (Hazen writes.)
- HAZEN: ". . . and we recommend to the trustees under his will; to whom he has so largely confided the superstructure of the school, to adopt the most effectual means to associate his name and memory with the institution which he has founded and so munificently endowed."
- TWO: You have said much in those few lines. (They rise.)
  We are indeed grateful to Mr. Punchard, and we know that the trustees he had appointed, the ministers of the Christ, South, and West Parishes, and the five to be chosen by the town, will do everything possible to carry out his wishes in giving Andover a better system of education.

### Scene S. The Junior His

### Part I.

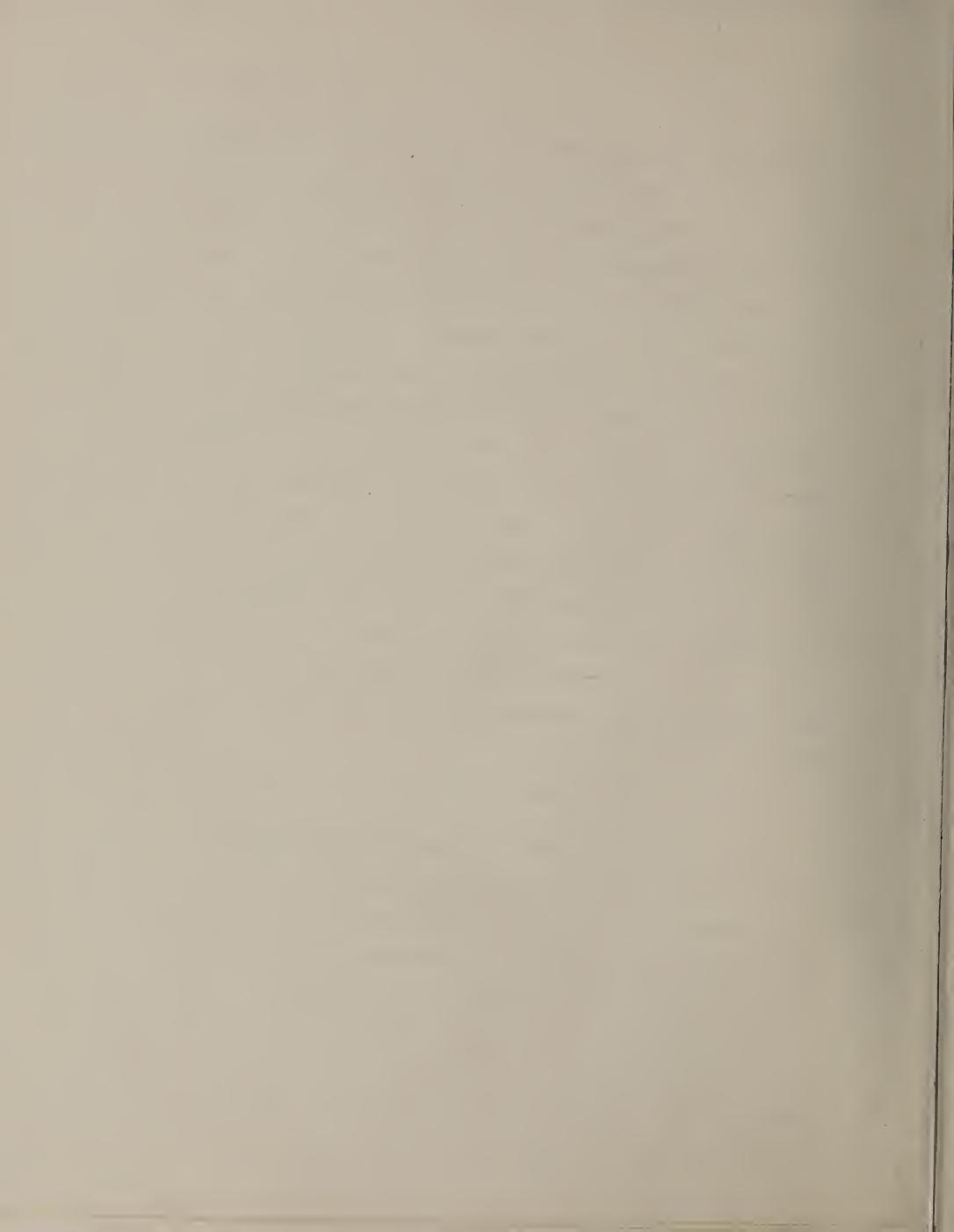
From the little cluster of homostcads of the 1600 s, indover has developed into a sizable town--large enough to be incorporated as a city, if we desired to do so. In 1850, our inhabitants numbered long than 7,000; today we are close to the 12,000 Mt. T. This growth in population.



coupled with the expansion of our program of public education, made the need for new school buildings increasingly evident. A new Punchard High School in 1917; a new grammar school in Shawshaan in 1983; and in the midst of the depression years of the 50%s, the brave decision was made to initiate another building program. On a retter cold December evening in 1935, a special Town Mesting was held in the Phillips Academy case and money appropriated for the erection of a Junior High Echool wing and a gymnesiumauditorium unit which should connect the new wing with the centor high school and be used by both units. The plans as carried out placed the gymnasium-auditorium unit between the junior and the senior high schools; thus it serves as a connecting link and is recdily accessible for use by both schools. It has been dedicated as a World War I Memorial and is used for Town Meetings and many other public assemblies.

### And the second

Some months were negled to complete surveys, architectural plans, and arrangements for a federal government
loan through the public works administration, but presently,
on a certain Monday morning in September, 1934, the cornerstone was laid. Into a copper box went records and doouments selected as being of special interest or importance.
Then the box was set in the cornerstone and mortar was
placed around it by measure of the committee. Our new
school buildings were under way:

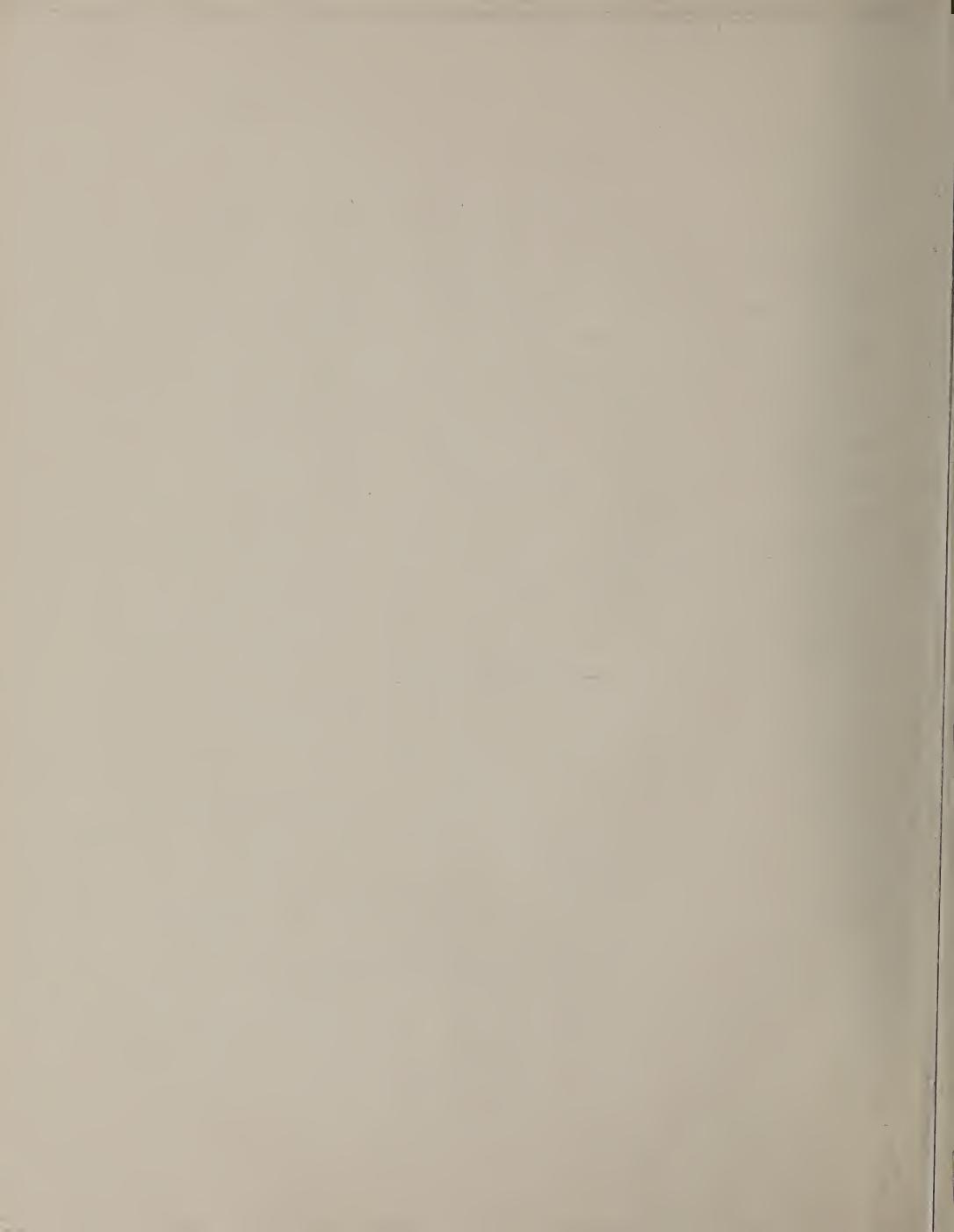


#### Post Hill.

But a bigger moment was yet to come. For ten months contractor's crows, masons, expenters, and others skilled in the building trades, swarmed about the place. By early June of 1955, less than a year after the cornerstone was laid, the junior high school was completed, and on June 15 an unusual procession could be seen: teams of children moving across the campus between Stowe and Jackson Schools and the new building, earrying books, supplies, and small equipment. It was moving day for the central schools.

To had been suggested that the junior high school be named for Miss Clara Tuthing outlier, principal, and beloved counselor of our young people for many years, but it was found that no building for which federal funds were appropriated could be named for a living person. So the titles remain: The Andever Junior High School and the Memorial Auditorium and Gymnasium.

and our other public school buildings is not public, to do take pride in its clements of value and we had not refer fidently to a future that will hold even better educations.



### mpracon il

although Andover has come to be best known as a school town, there are high lights in her social development, too.

### Scene 1. Ann Bradstreet.

In the original North Parish of Andover stands a house around which cling the associations of nearly three centuries. It is especially interesting as having been the home of the first woman pout of ardover. Ann Bradstreet and her husband, Simon, came choung the earliest settlers to Andover. Mr. Bradstreet was an enterprising and farsceing Puritan man of afficies. Ann, who had grown up in an English castle, found the hardships of Colonial life a severe tax upon her delicate constitution. To take her mind from her physical discompress and to fill her hours of loneliness, she turned her mind to writing poetry. Her poems were first published without her knowledge and wage presented to her by her brother-in-law, Rev. John Woodbridge, the minister of the first church of Andover.

By the literary men of her times, Mrs. Bradstreet was regarded as a person of unusual talent. They liked these cender lines written from her desire to leave something to her children:



"That being gone you here may find What was your loving mother's mind Make use of what I leave in Love And God shall bless you from Above."

Her courageous spirit and brilliant mind were passed on as a rich heritage to such famous descendants as William Ellery Channing, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Charles Dana.

### Scene 2. The Locke Tavern and Mansion.

As we turn back the pages of memory we find many outstanding celebrities who have visited our historic town.

President Tashington in 1789 breakfasted at Deacon Abbot's

Tavern. While tarrying there he asked the daughter of

Deacon Abbot to mend his riding glove. When she had done
so, he showed his appreciation by gently kissing the maid,
which so elated Miss Priscilla that she would not allow her
face to be washed for a week.

Our next pleasant memory is of the great day when General Lafayette, "The Nation's Guest," was entertrined at the Mansion House. He was received by a corps of Cavel-ry on that day in June, 1825, Harriet Beacher Stowe lived in Andover while her husband taught at the Theological Seminary. Many more pleasant memories cluster about the old Mansion House, for after its transformation into a tavern it became the logical center of social life



en Andover Mill. Among its many noted visitors were Lafayette, Daniel Webster, President Pierce, Mark Twain, Lenuell Phillips and Malph Waldo Amerson, who in 1829 entertained the people of Andover with his interesting lectures. As we peep into Phillips Academy in 1811 we find Cliver Wendell Molmes writing of his sports at "Pomp's." The memory of these happy days lad him to write the following:

"Still in the waters of the dark Shawsheen

Do the young bathers splash and think they're clean,

Do Pilgrims find their way to Indian kidge,

Or journey onward to the far off bridge,

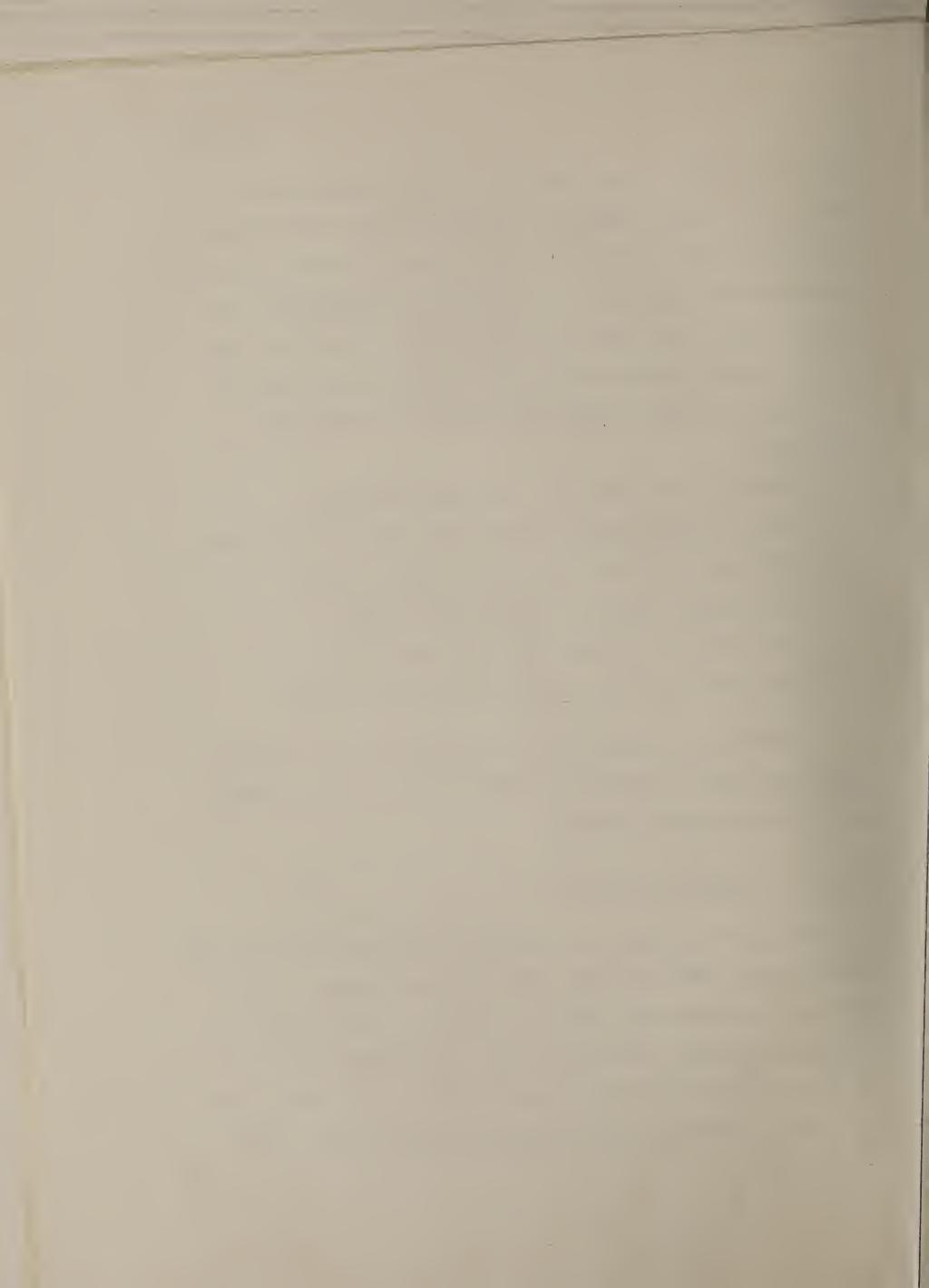
And bring to younger cars the story back

Of swimming in the broad and mighty Merrimae."

Another who brought fame to Andover was Dr. Jamel Smith who wrote, "America" in 1832 while he was a student at the Theological Ceminary.

### scene 3. Founding of Guild

The Andover Guild as we know it today was so named and organized on June 12, 1896. The organization had already existed for three years under the name of the Society for Organized Charity. The first real home of the Guild was at its present location on Brock Street. The purchase of the lot was made possible by private subscription. The



present building was finished and the formal opening and housewarming held in December, 1896. Rev. Frederick Palmer presided, and during an address to the guests said, "The aim of the Guild is to promote Industrial, Educational, and Philanthropic Work in the Town of Andover." The Departments originally organized were:

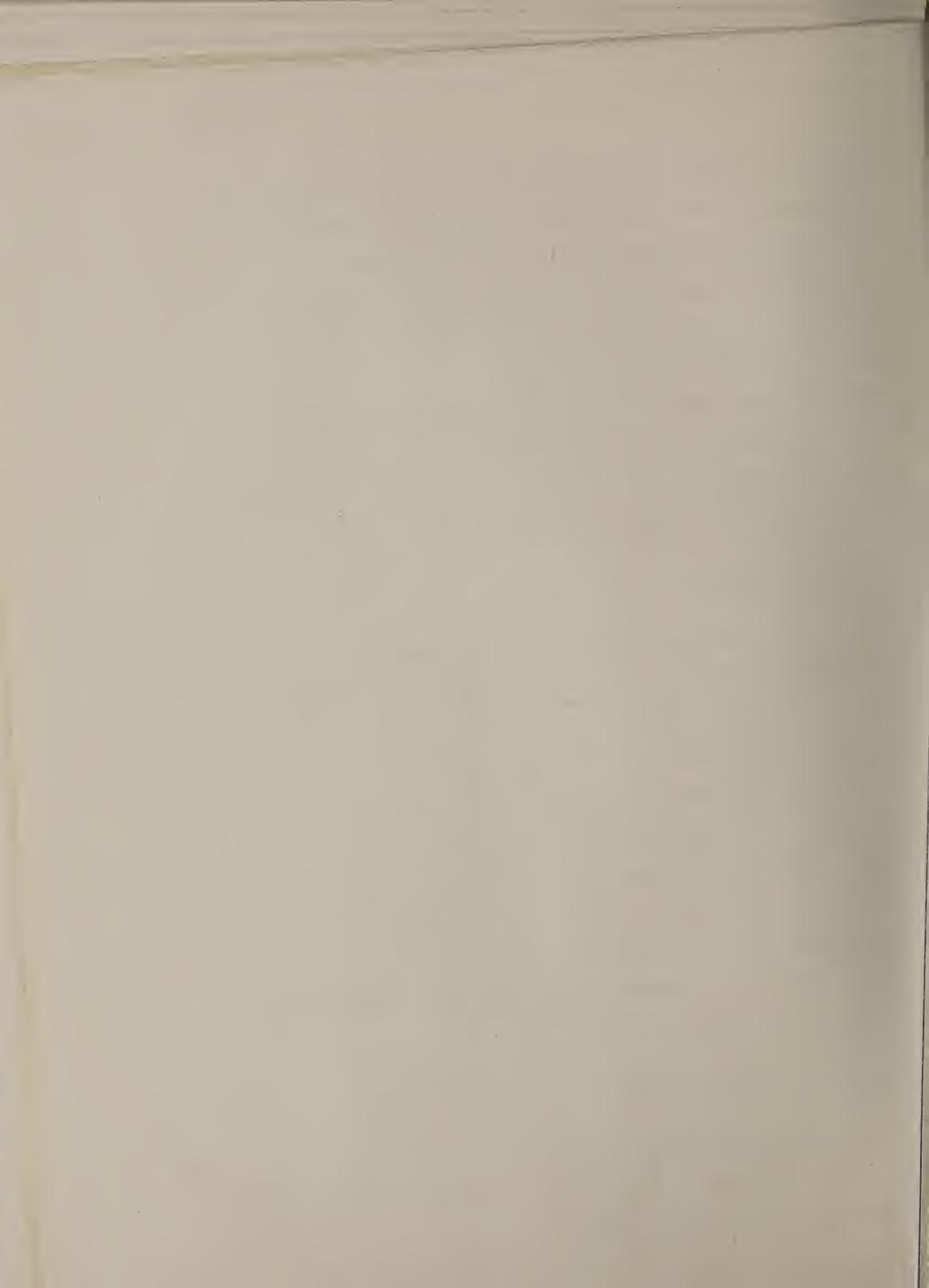
Relief Work, Stamp Savings, Boys! Club, General Fund, and Sewing School, Through the years the program of activities has been greatly enlarged and today the Guild continues to fill a very real need in the life of the community.

#### Scene 4. Minuet.

One of the bright spots in a way of life necessarily stern and exacting was the descing party. The dress of the period coupled with the beauty of the music and the grace of the dance itself made such an occasion a charming interlude. The earliest record of a public dancing party is found in the eards issued in 1808 for Mr. Ansart's school ball. The dancing began precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon, at Parker's Hall is the North Parish. A colored fiddler usually made music for the dancers. Cato of Morth Andover was famous. Among the more popular and beautiful of the dance was the Minust.

### Scone 5. Portland Fancy,

Among the English country dances popular with the colonists was the Portland Pancy. We still consider it one of our favorite square dances.



#### EPTECON III

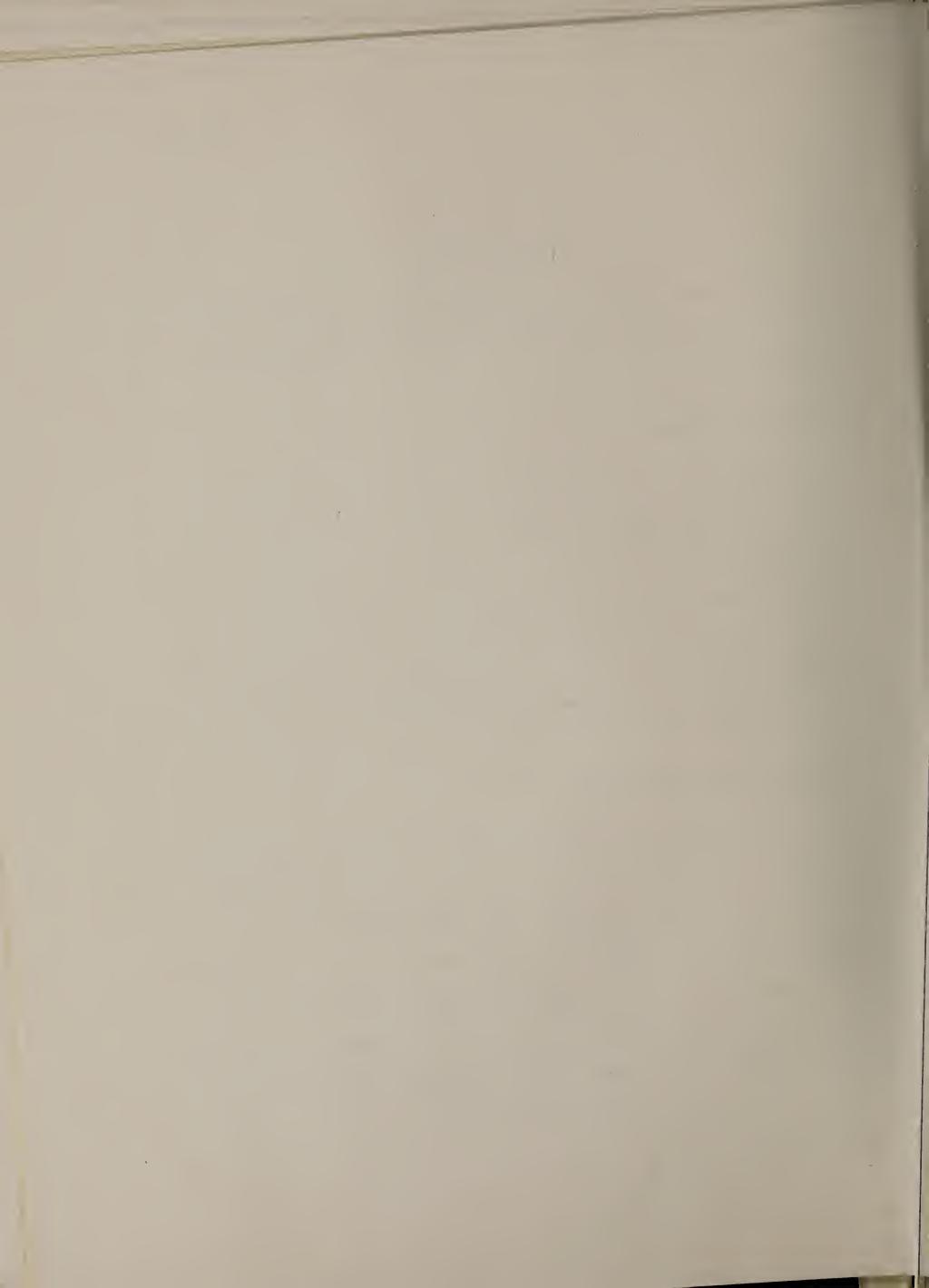
Let us turn now to the more serious side of every day living, as we look into the book of <u>Marly American</u>
<u>Industries</u>.

#### Scene l. Farms.

The settlers were indeed fortunate to have in the land that they had purchased the only fortile soil between the sands of the Merritae and the symmetry of Ipswich. Large farms naturally developed to provide oorn beans, than, and barley. The housewaves directed the milkmaids making butter and choose and the bendamen cut and raked the hay and took the corn by exeart to the gristmill.

#### Scene 2. The Gristmill.

The first town gristmill aus built in 1718 near the present Mussey's Pond in Chawshion. The miller, Camuel Pryo, and his helper ground the corn between the large grooved stones, turned by a huge water wheel. The grist was used not only for bread and cakes in the lones but was fed to the animals. It is the pages of the book of industry we see that Andover's manufacturing ground along the banks of the Shawshoen Alver-- a natural source of power.



#### Scene 5. Powder Mill.

The urgent need for gun powder in 1775 prompted.

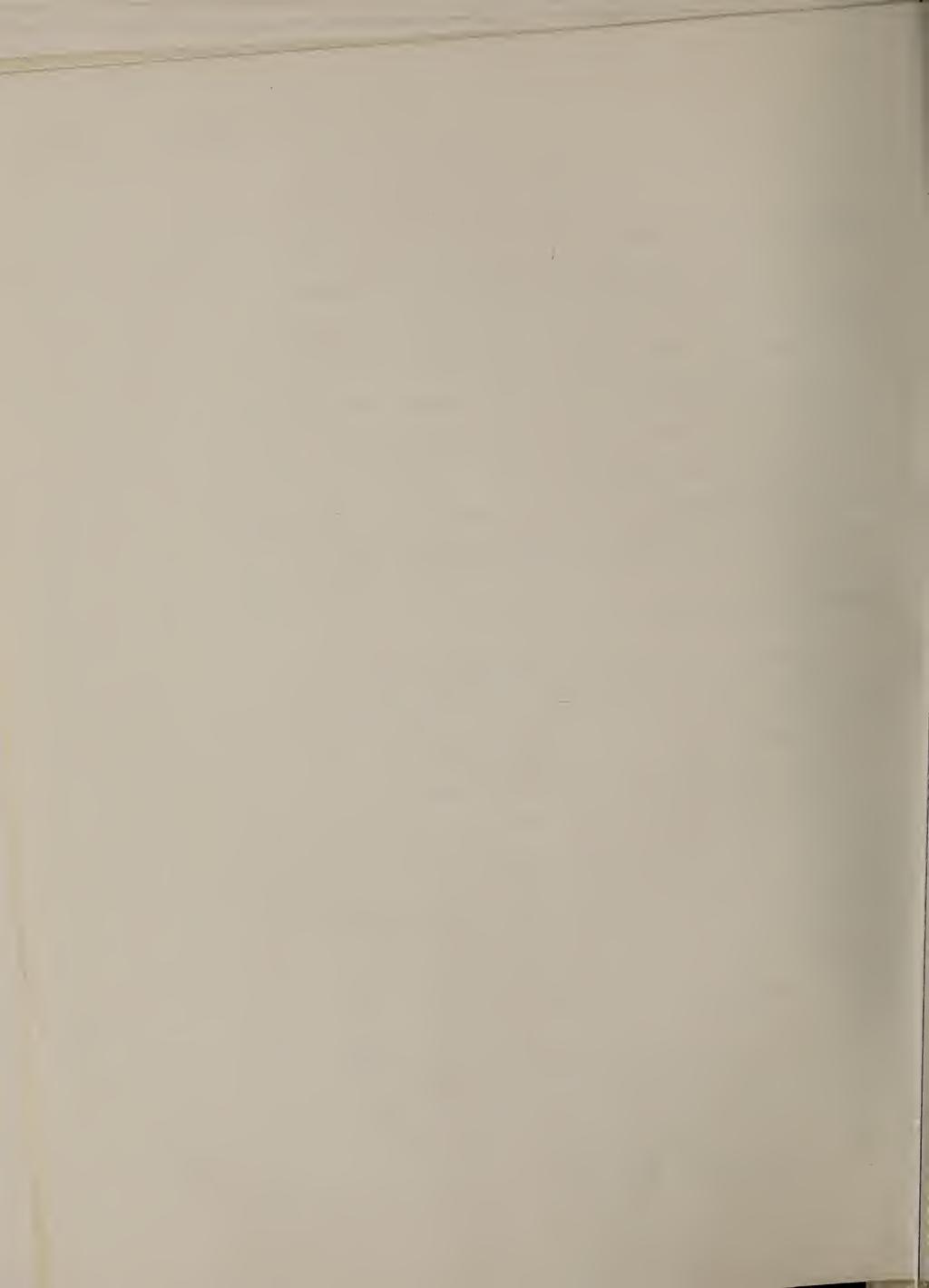
Samuel Phillips to build a powder mill on the bank of the Shawsheen. The powder was of such a blend that the Commander of the Continental Army, General George Washington, used to send a special messenger for it. The mill operated successfully for ever twenty years, but a series of explosions in which several people were hilled brought forth Town Counsel orders for its closing.

#### Scene 4. Paper Mill.

Meanwhile in 1790, Mr. Phillips had embarded on a new project. For a short time, operations were conducted in the powder mill, while the paper mill was being constructed. Thrifty and patriotic New England housewides were encouraged to save rage and bring them to the mill. Back to the paper mills we go for the origin of the humble raybag, which has long since become an institution in New England homes.

#### Scene 5. Printing

A printing octablishment was bot up in 1798 by Ares and Parker, but it did not flourish. This was relleved in 1815 by the firm of Flagg and Gould, the latter firm at first printed for Deaden Fragge a becliptors but soon



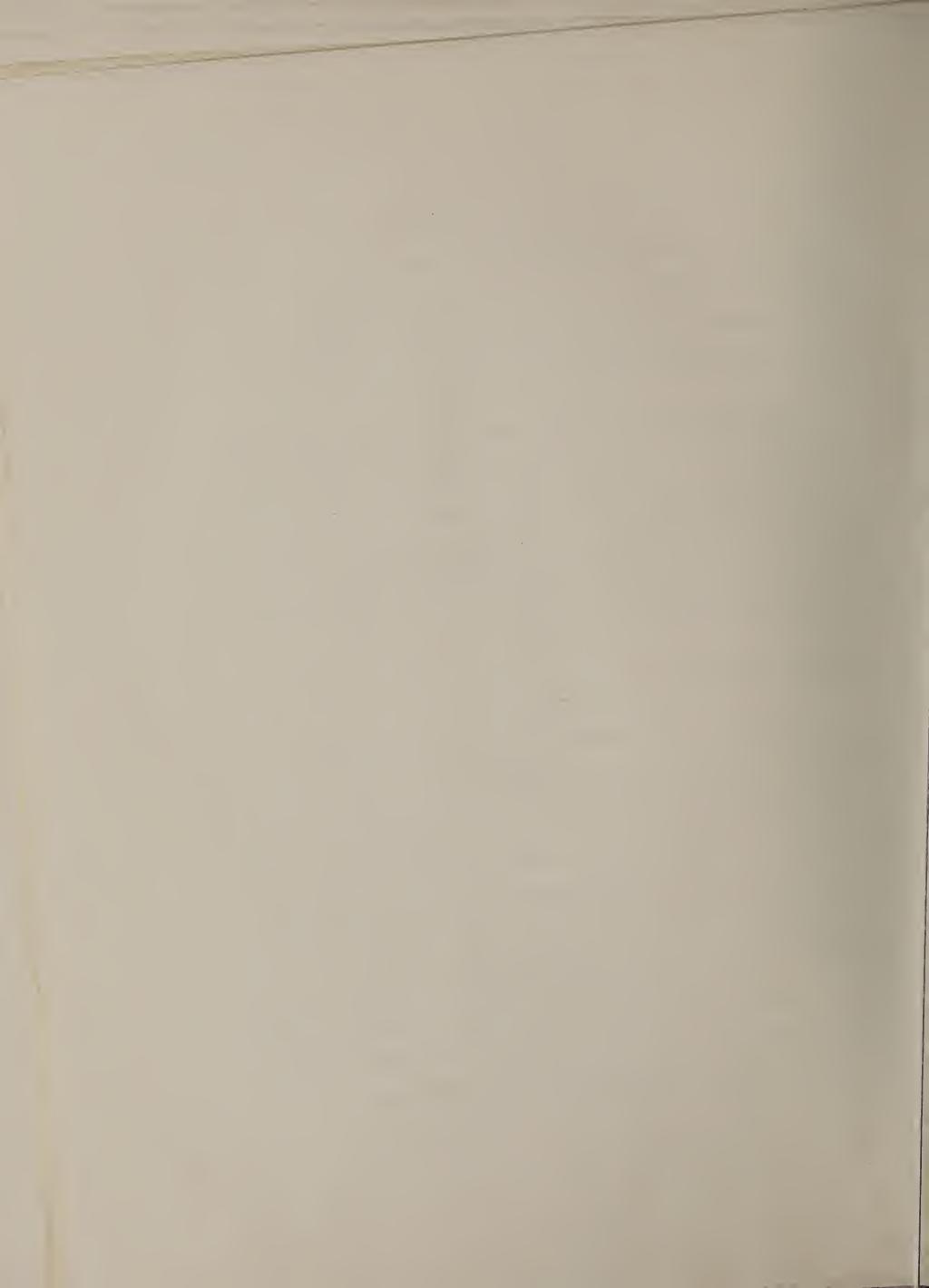
or method out into vider fields. It other press in the country voc equipped with eraftsmen and type to turn out books in the Hebrev, Greek, or Oriental languages. It was to Andover, therefore, that Helvard professors and others sent their orders to be filled.

Business growth and the consequent growth of money transactions created demand for a bank. In 1825 organization meetings were held in Jumes Locke's a vorm. A petition to the State Legislature was drawn up, which resulted in the granting of a charger for the Ameror Metional Bank, March 4, 1820.

# Scone 6. Flannels.

Enothers the property and privileges for a voolen mill.

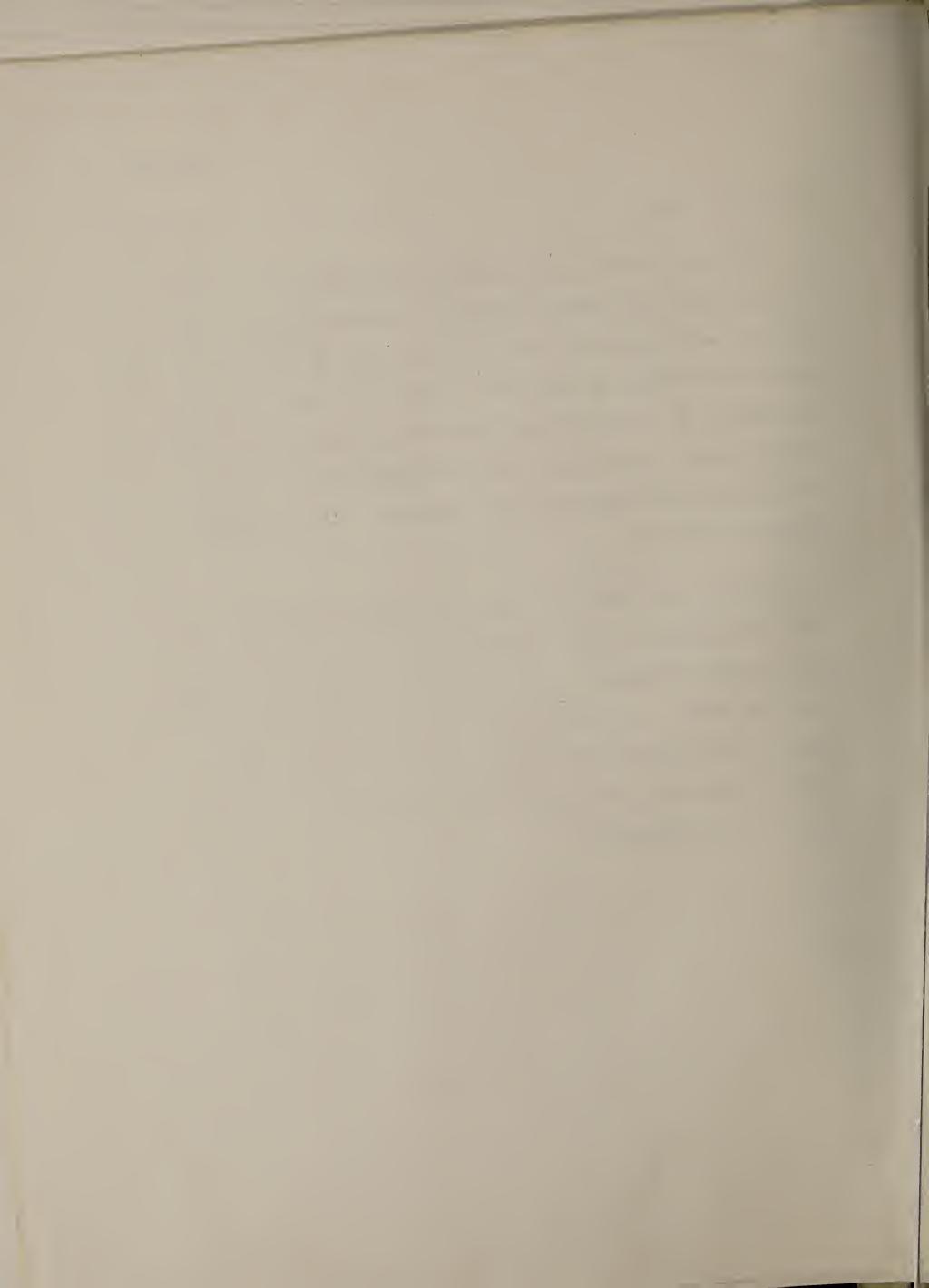
It was known as the Ballardvale Lanufacturing Co., and was located in Ballardvale on the Character River. Here, for the first time in the United States, the process of double spinning was used, producing the first and finest of white flannels, which were especially suited to beby a clothing. Here, too, under the hind and capable guidance of its later owner, J. Futnam Bradles, was made a remarkable record of pleasant capital-lable relations.



#### Scene 7. Flax.

For nine years John Smith and his partners operated a manufactory for abtton machinery in Frye Village. In 1833 he was joined by John Dove with whom he had worked in the flax mills of Scotland. While Mr. Smith built a flax mill, Mr. Dove went to Scotland to study flax machinery. Three years later the first manufacture of flax in America took place in Abbot Village. It was another "Andover First."

As we close the book of Early Andover Industries we have but glanced at the beginning of an unfolding tale of progress--continuous progress that has kept us in step with the times. We cannot linger on this interesting phase of our growth in business and industry but that part of the story you may see for yourselves in the exhibit in our gymnasium.

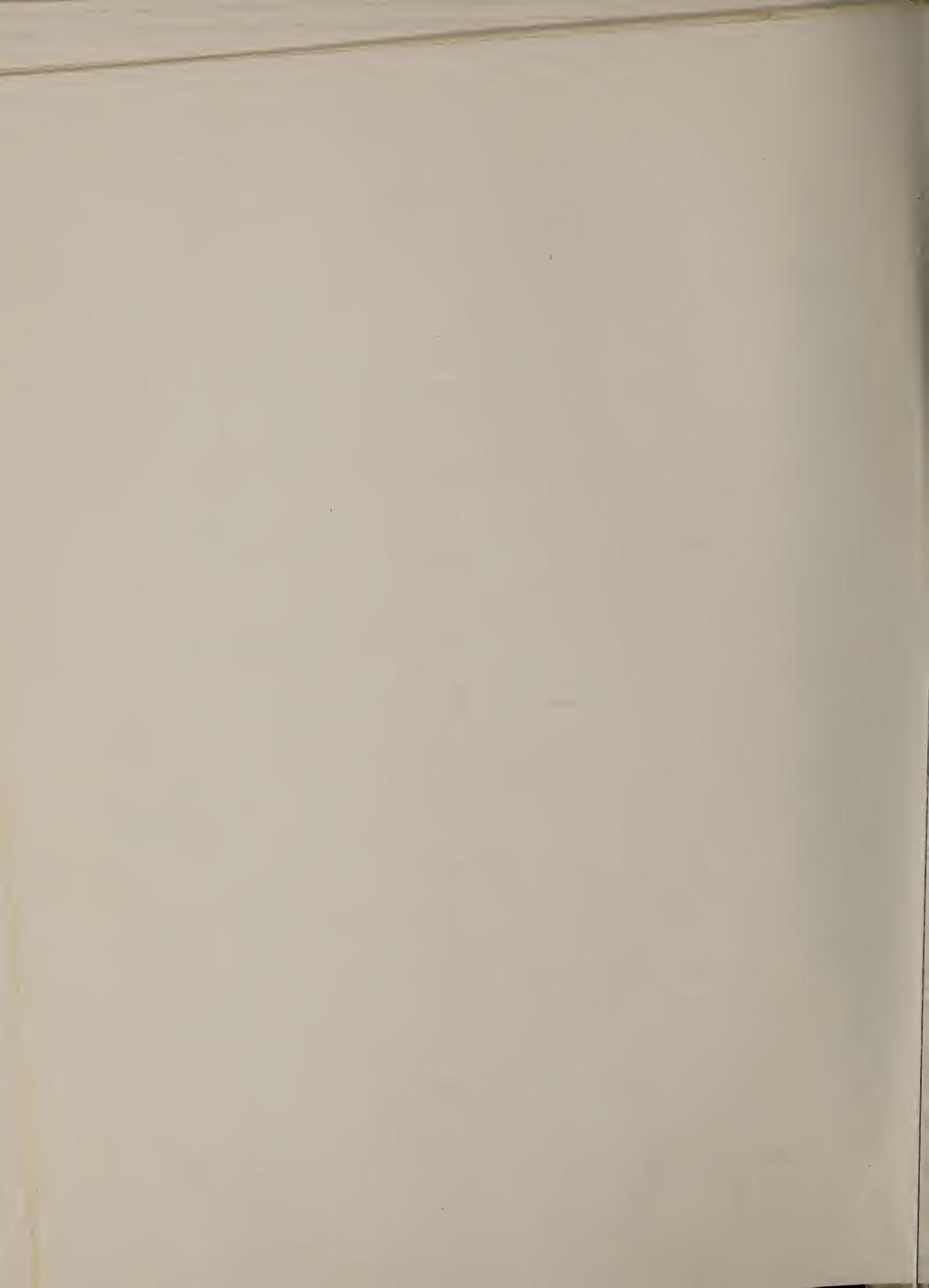


#### EPISODE ICV

#### Scene 1. Witchcraft.

By the time Andover had reached its fiftieth birthday, Indian troubles and church difficulties, earlier sources of unease to the little settlement, had subsided and it seemed that our forefathers might look forward to days of greater peace and prosperity. But a new storm cloud was gathering, destined to shower fear and misery and heartbreak upon the lives of many. A belief in the bewitching powers of Satan was widespread throughout Colonial church groups. Real tragedy stalked the land when a panic of suspicion swept through whole communities, causing neighbors and friends and families to suspect each other of consorting with the Evil One. People thought guilty of witchcraft were brought to trial, but instead of clearing up the uneasiness, the very mannor of court procedure tended to increase the hysteria. Many innocent people suffered, and some were condemned to death before the storm abated.

The most famous witchcraft case in Andover was that of Martha Carrier. During her trial at the Salem Courthouse in 1693; many a witness attested that Goody Carrier of Andover hurt him. Abigail Williams, Susan Sheldon and Benjamin Abbott testified to Goody Carrier's



bewitching power, blaming her for being the cause of their own physical silments and class. Their farm enimals as well. Even young children were called as witnesses. Eleven-year-old Phoebe Chandler, a neighbor of Martha Carrier, swore that she also had been under her evil power. Goddy Carrier cteadfastly asserted her imnocence but the fatal and final words of the judge solemnly declared her guilty of witcheraft and ordered her to jail. Later she was honged.

MAGISTRATE: Next case.

CLERK: Martha Carrier, charged with being a witch.

(Resds) Martha Carrier, you are charged with
being a witch. Guilty or Not Guilty?

MARTHA: Not Guilty!

CLERK: First witness. (ABIGAIL WILLIAMS Steps forward)
Your name?

ABNGAIL: Abigail Williams.

CLERK: Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

ABICATL: I do.

FYAMININ. Next witness. (SUSAN SHELDON comes forward)

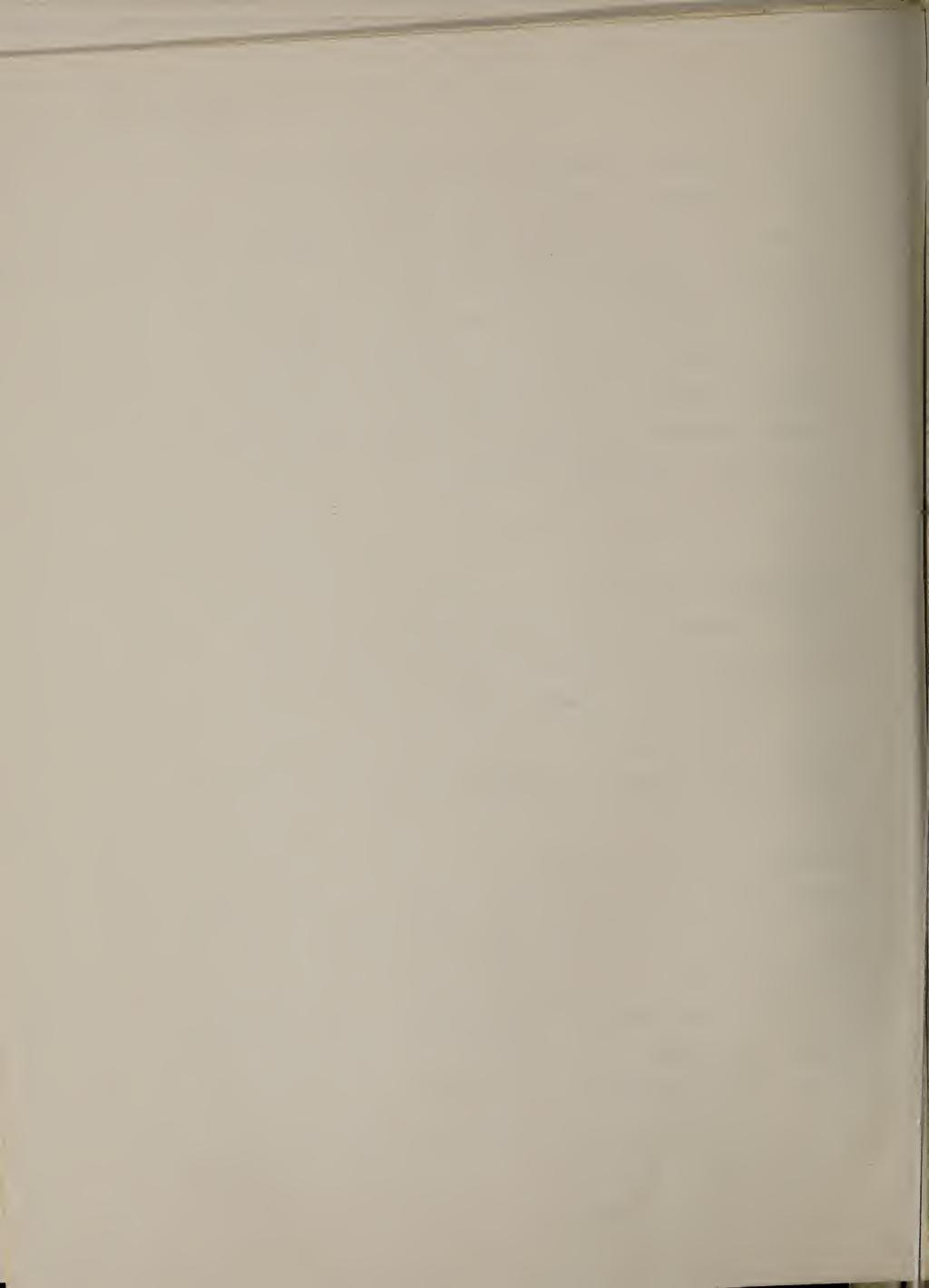
Givent: Your name.

Susan Sheldon.

GLERU: Sugan Sheldon, do you sweet to tell, oto.

3034N: I do.

Michille Sugar Sholden, the hurts you?



Signific Goody Carrier of Latitude. She black me, pinches me, and tells me she would out my throat if I did not sign her book.

EXAMINER: Next witness. (PENJAMIN ABBOT stops up.)

CLERK: Your name?

BEN: Benjamin Abbot.

CLIER: Ar. Abbot, do you swear to tell; etc.

SEM: I do.

EXAMINUR: Proceed.

BEN: Goody Carrier declared she would stick as close as the bark of h tree. She said I would repent my conduct afore seven years came to an end, and that she would hold my nose so close to grindstones as ever it was held since my name was D m jamin Abbot.

EXAMINER: Is that all?

DEN: No. Soon after this, I had a swelling on my foot, and a pain in my side which bred a sore that discharged several gallons of corruption. I know Goody Carrier has bewitched me.

EXAMINER: You are sure.

BEN: I am, for when she was taken away, I grew well.

EXAMINER: Is that all?

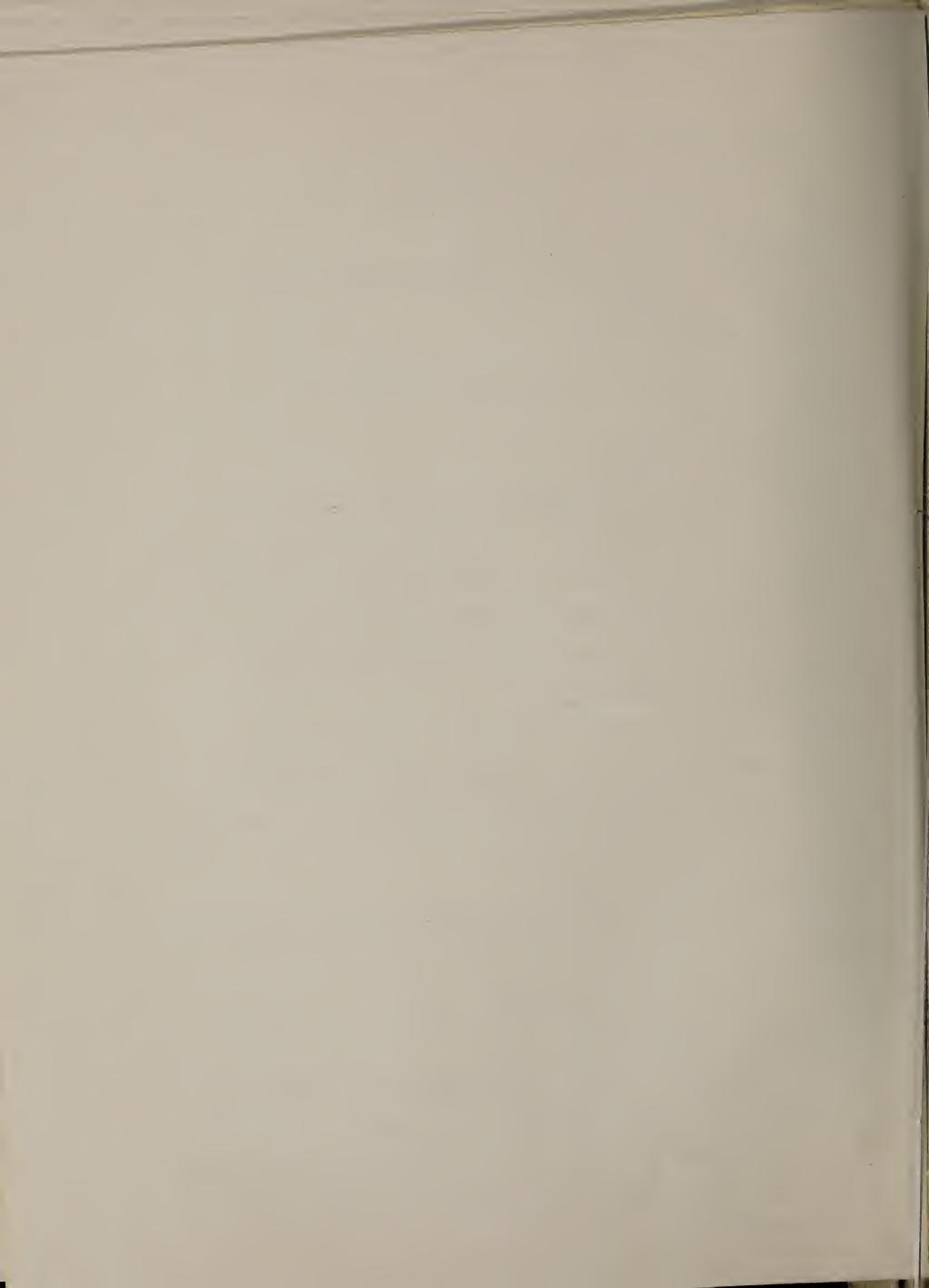
FEM: It is. (He steps back)

EYAMINER: Next witness.

WOMAN IN GROWD: I see a black man standing boside hor.

MATMA: (to crowd: You lie; I am wronged.

ito Magistrate) It is falso; and it is a shame for you to mind what these people say. They are out of their wits:



IMMINER: Next witness. (PHOEBE CHANDLEM steps up.)

CLEBU: Your name?

PROMBE: Phoebs Chandler.

CLERY: Do you swear to tell the truth, etc.

PEOTHE: I do.

EXAMINER: You are the daughter of William Chandler?

PHOFER: 1 am. On the Lord's day a short time age, this Goody Carrier took me by the shoulder and shook me and asked me where I lived. I did not answer for she lives next door to me and could not but know who I was. Later the voice of Martha Carrier told me I should be poisoned in two or three days. One of my hands became swellen and painful; also part of my face.

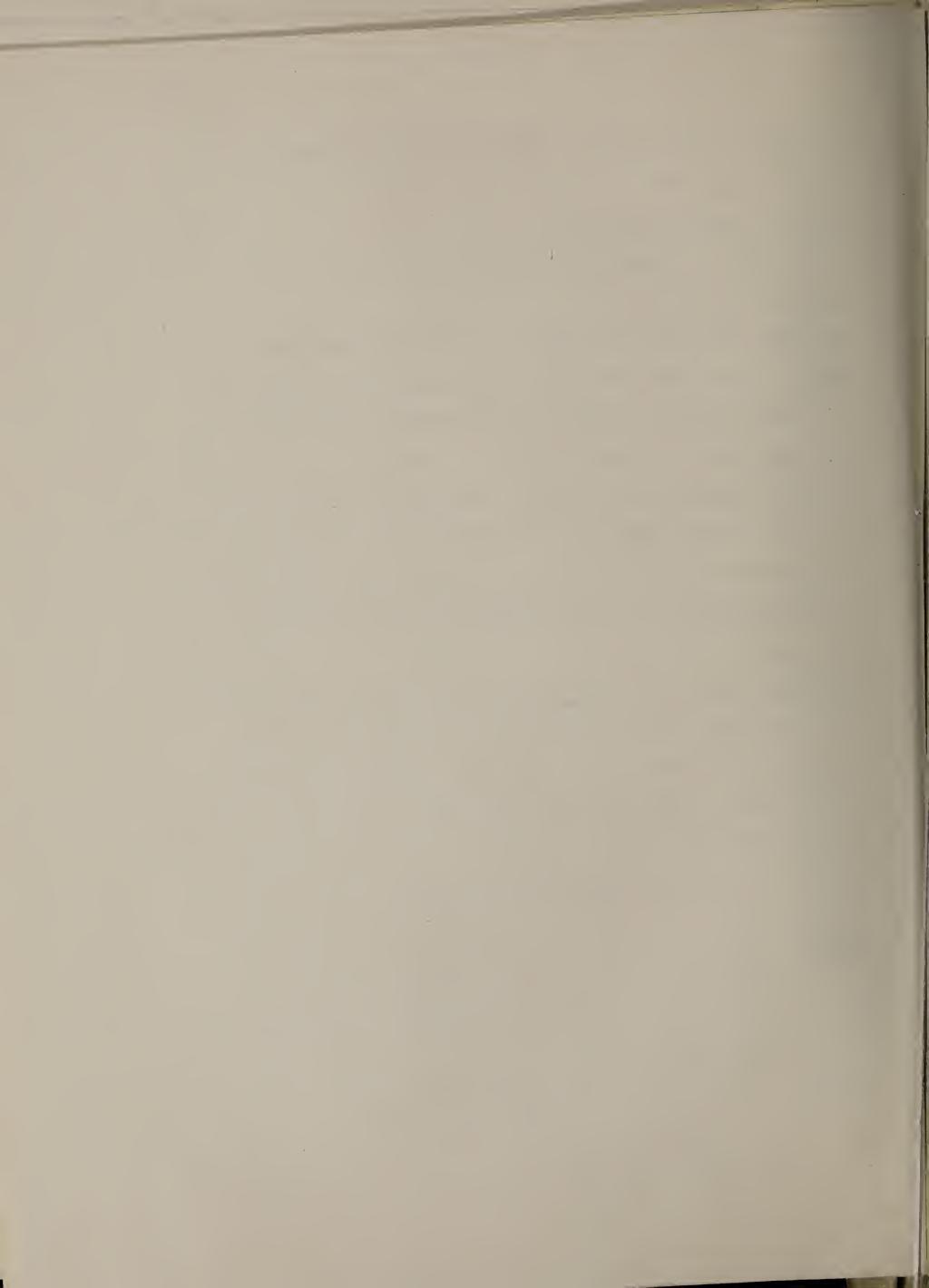
EXAMINITY: Now, if it may please the court, I want to say that this woman is the worst witch it has been my duty to prosecute. I ask that a verdict of guilty be made against her and that she be hung before she injects her poison into more of our best citizens.

(Judge writes verdict, hands it to clerk, who stops up and reads it)

witcheraft and orders you remanded to the jail, there to await execution by hanging on the 19th day of this month.

MARIFA: I am wronged; I am not guilty!

(She is taken but)



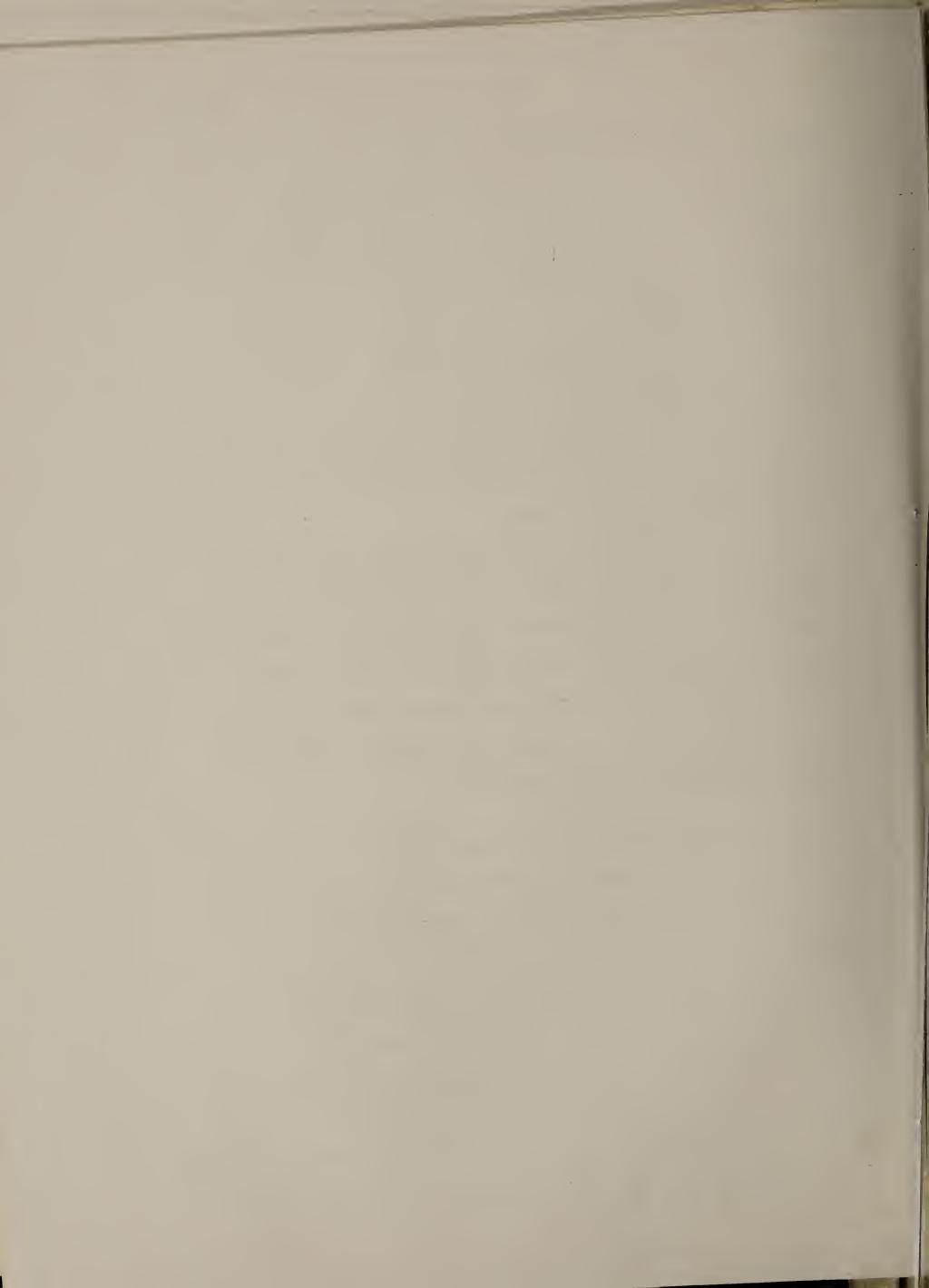
#### Spent 2. Early Town Meeting.

government. Many of the earliest settlers made great sacrifices in support of the rights of the individual to freedom—political as well as religible—and to sume voice in the management of communal affairs.

So the Town Meeting was a natural development. Here, everyone had the right to speak and everyone would be expected to abide by the decisions of the majority. It was direct demograph at work.

It is regrettable that the earliest Town Meeting repords, to 1856, are lost to us--either destroyed or parried away by the Indians. Apparently realizing the value of such as were in existence, a Town Meeting in April, 1698, appointed by. John Degood and Ensign John Aslebe a committee to repair the repords. They found many interesting items on the books:

For absence from a meeting, citizens oculd be fined twelve penue. Those in attendance must govern their
behavior according to the rules; speaking out of order was
subject to fine. In 1860 a forfeit of twenty shillings was imposed for building on land not specified as
a house lot, or building without "express leave from the
town". So we see that zoning regulations and building
permits are not twentieth century inventions. Conduct
at the meeting house was also a matter of responsibility
to those in Town Meeting assembled. If a dog should

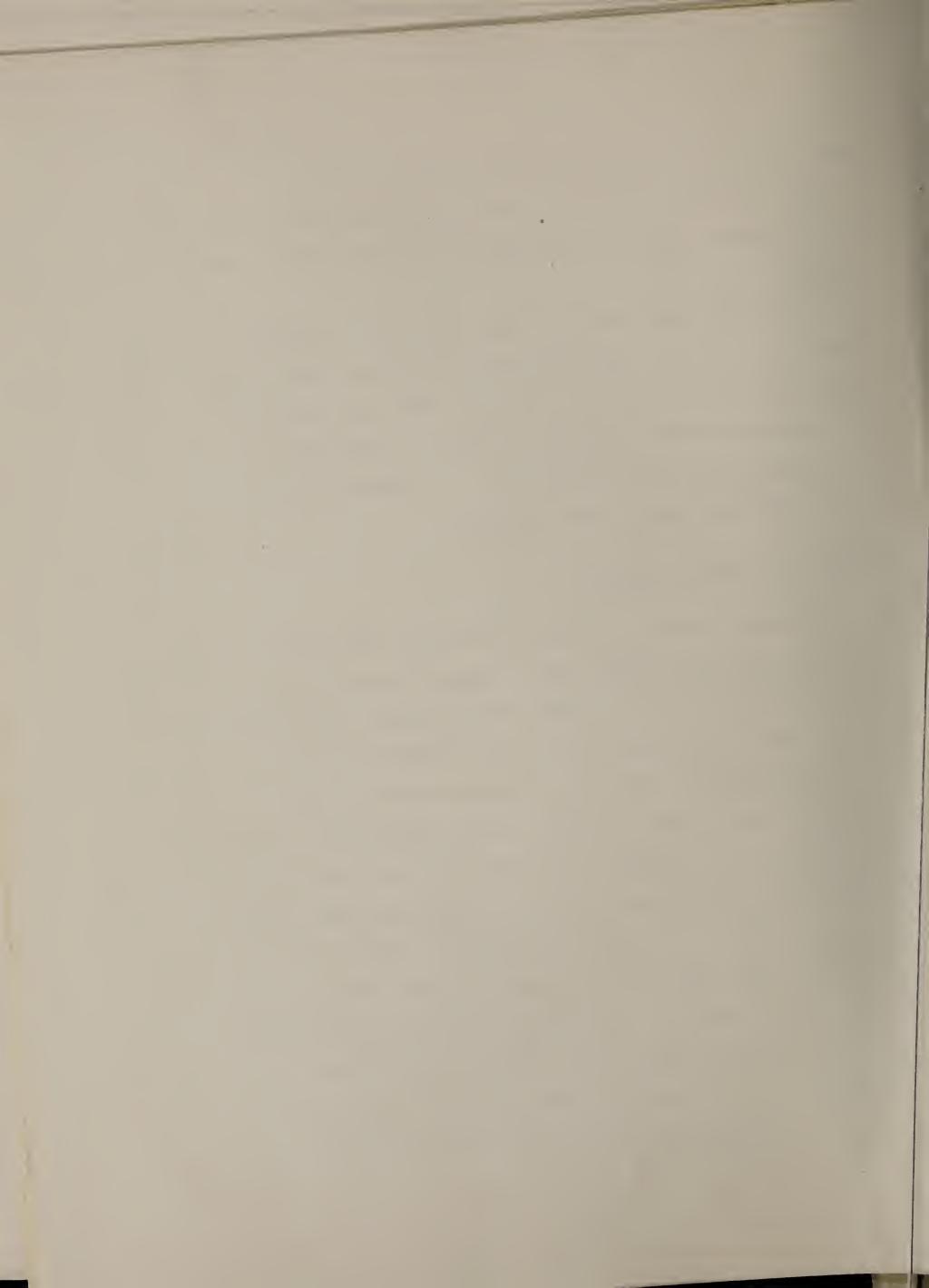


wander into the church the owner faced a fine of six pence. In 1680 a law was passed requiring every person to sit "where put in the meeting house or be fined twenty pence."

In 1700, the committee reported back to the Town Meeting. They had done something of greater value perhaps than they realized. Today the Down Meeting form of local government remains in Andover, sometimes the joy and occasionally the despoir, but always the political sounding board of its citizens.

#### Scene 2. Pompey Lovejoy.

Slavery existed in Andever for some years after
the incorporation of the town. Pompey Lovejoy was one
of the most lovable and respected of slaves. He belonge
ed to Captain William Lovejoy and according to custom
bore his master's last name. Pompey was more than a
slave and more than a servant. They used to say, The was
a town finture. Pompey lived with his wife Rose in a
little cabin near Pompey lived with his wife Rose in a
little cabin near Pompey Rose, now named for him. Could
we have hooked in on them one day in the early 1800's
we might have found them engaged in one of their favorite tasks--preparing refreshments for the Town Leating.
for, as was often said, "Town Meeting wouldn't be Town
Meeting if 'ol' Pompey' and Rose were not there supplying the citizens with their 'grog and 'lection cake."

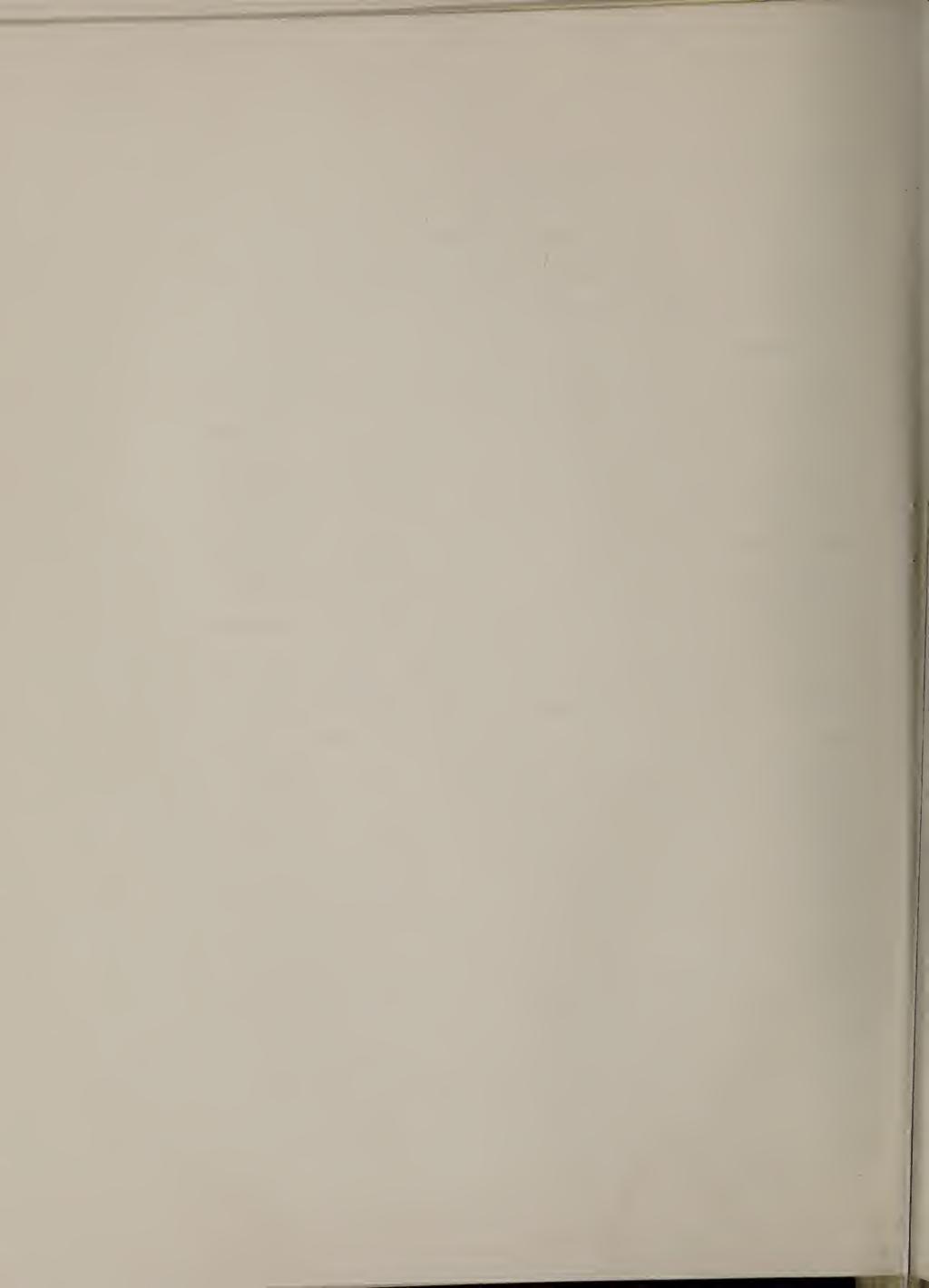


## Scone 4. Arrival of Acadians.

In 1756 cortain Acadians sought shelter in our town. For many years England and France had disputed the right to control Acadia, the land now known as Nova Scotia.

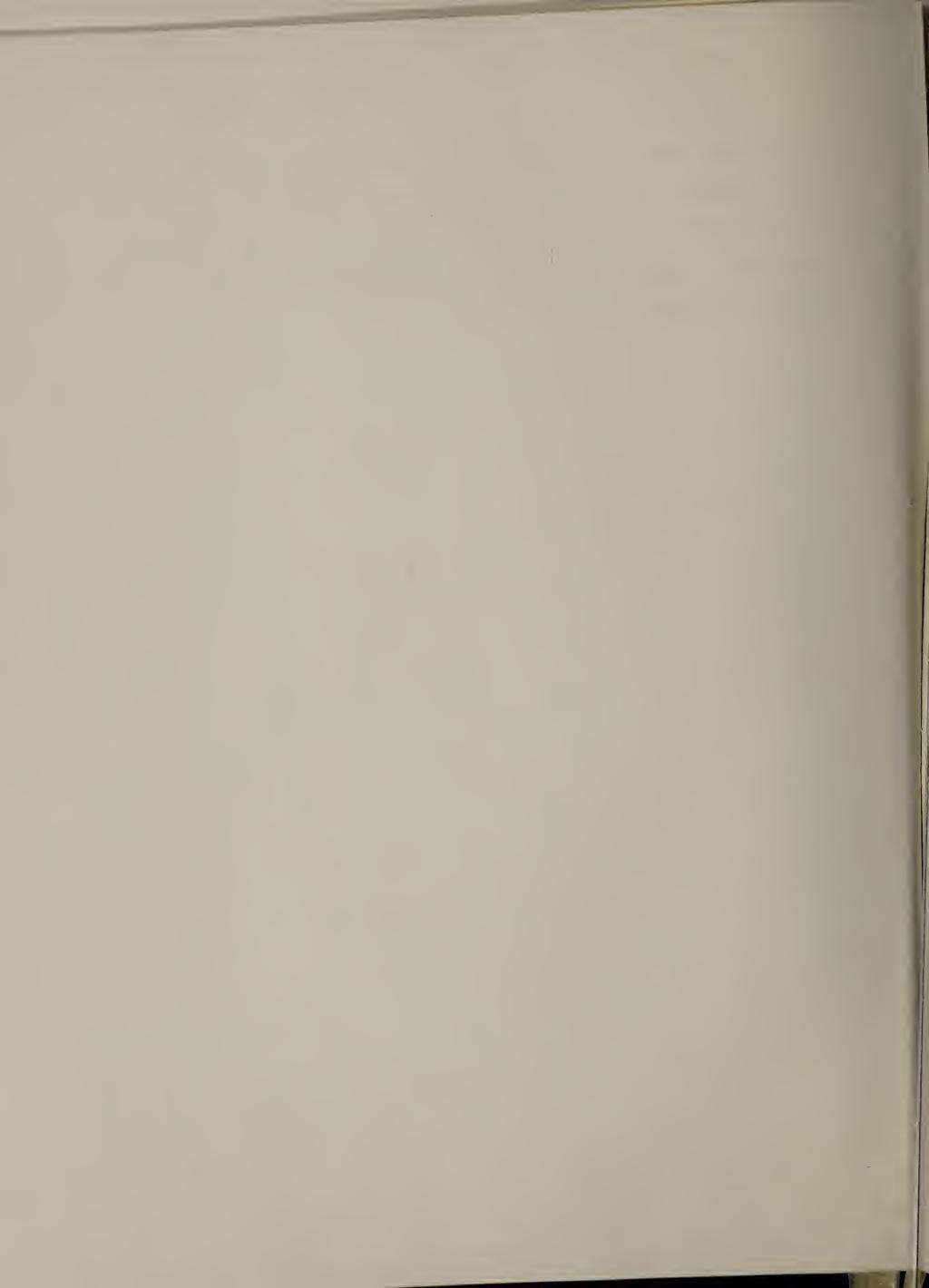
fused to pay allegiance to the British crown, oven after a peace treaty gave this territory to England. In consequence, their homes were burned and they were sent into exile. Some of these Acadlans, homeless, heartsich, and miserable came to Massachusetts, twenty-two finding their way to our settlement. The twenty-two were German Landry, his wife, seven sens, and thirteen daughters:

Andover officials wisely divided the group for employment and placed them in three separate locations. The children were "bound out" for service, but so keenly did their parents feet the breaking up of family life that they drow up a petition to the General Court to have their children returned. This request was granted. They were then given a house on the Jonathan Abbott estate. The group was at first viewed with distrust because of the differences of inheritance and religion. Their quiet industriousness and good behavior had a offect and they were soon accepted in the community, where they had already made extensive contributions in the cultivation of flax.



Abbott a beautifully carved and polished powder horn, an historical relic still treasured by his descendents.

This symbol remains as a proof of the gratitude of the Acadians towards hospitable little Andover.



#### BPISONE Y

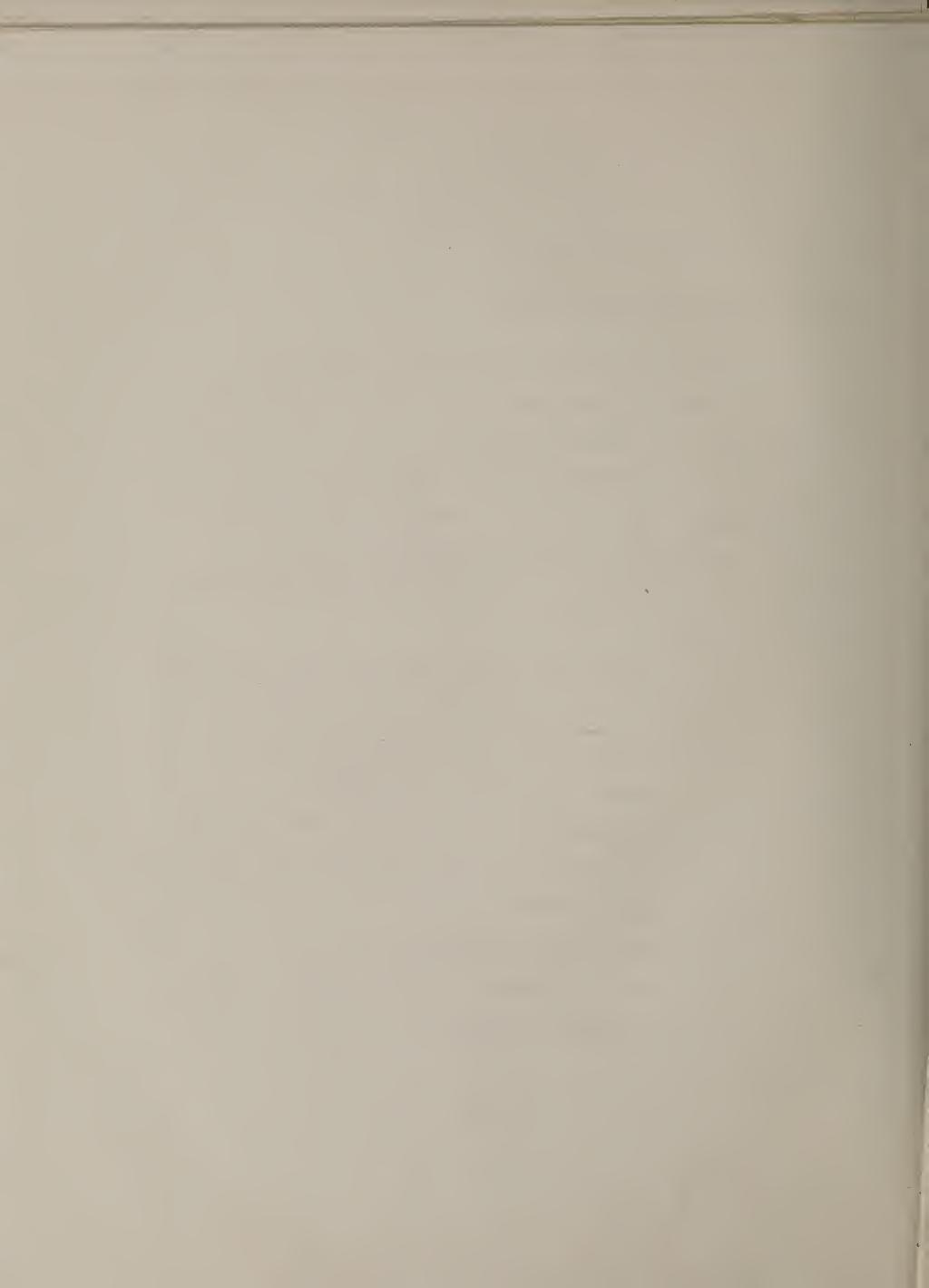
Through the 300 years of our history, the call to colors has sounded eight times.

# Scens 1. French and Indian Ware.

onding fight for the principles of freedon is a long and honorable one. In her early Colonial history, the struggles with the Indians provided an almost daily question of survival. The people were victims of frequent raids by murdarous bands of savages, one of whom is recorded to have stolen finethy Abbott from his home. At the same time his brother Joseph was slain.

Following several short local wars, the long and bitter fight between the British and the French for control in these colonies developed into a full scale war with some Indians joining the British, others the French.

Andover lay in the path of much of the fighting. In these areas were collected the armies which pursued the French and Indians through the forest and along the streams to the stronghold in Canada where the English were finally victorious. The colonists, relieved somewhat from the strain of Indian warfare, were increasingly involved in difficulties with the mother country.



# Stene 2. Jevolutioner Mor.

England was heavily in debt and in order to maintain her troops and her position in the colonies, laid burdensome taxes on the colonists. This led to violent resentment, and ultimately to widespread revolt, since the theory was that

"They certainly had no justification

for that maddening plan to impose taxation Without any form of representation.

The Revolution had its beginnings at the very doorstep of Andover, with the out of Doston climaxed by the actual outbreak of war at nearby Lexington and Concord:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood, Their flag to April's breeze unfurled, Here once the embattled farmers stood And fired the shot heard round the world."

In seven and a half years of War that followed, Andover sent over one hundred men, nine of whom served as officers in the fight for freedom. In 1783, the long struggle ended, and the Colonies were free and independent states.

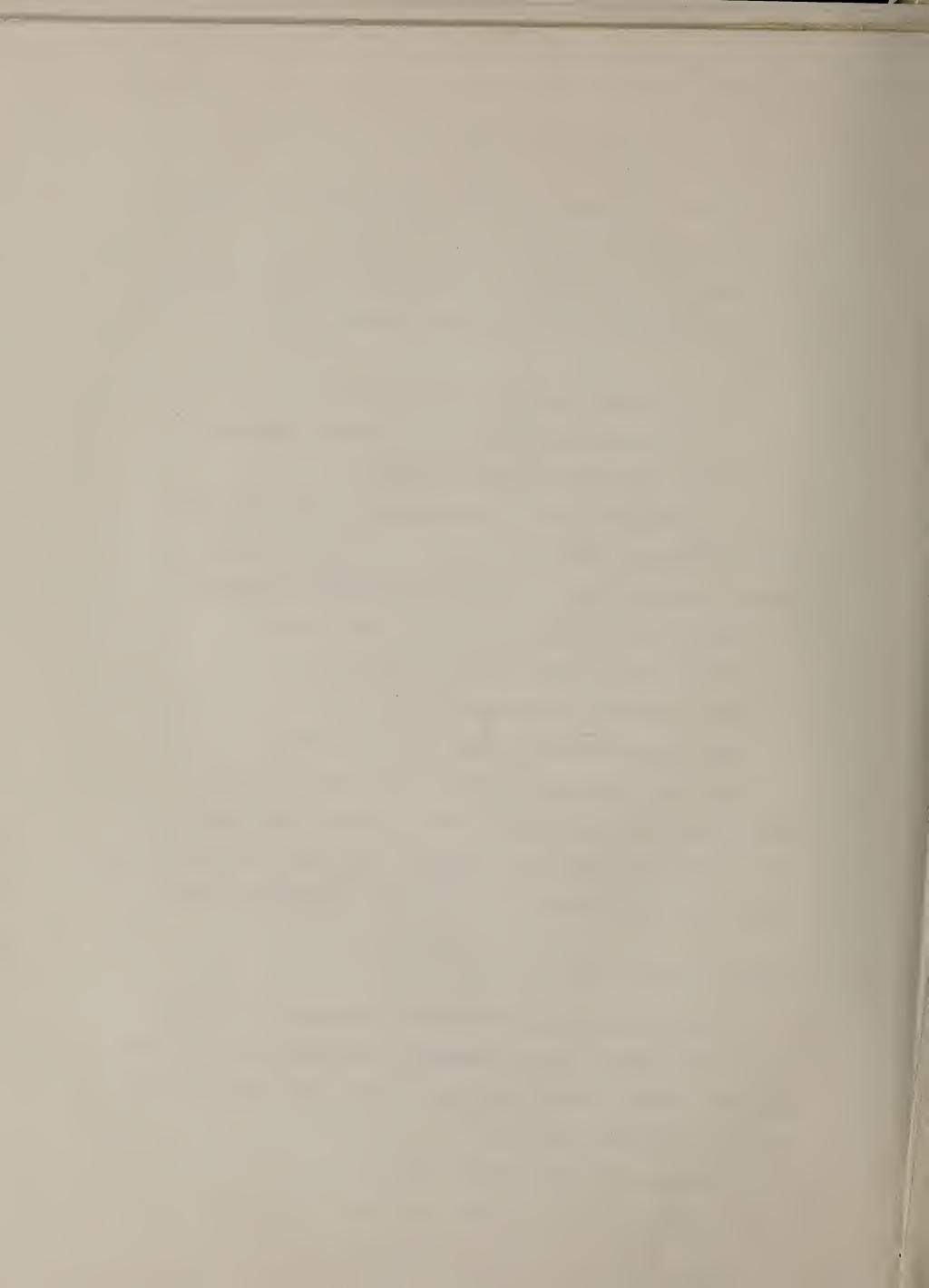
# Scene 3. War of 1812.

A second war with the British arose over the "Stop and seize" orders, which commanded British seamen to board American ships, remove American sailors, and impress them into British naval service.

The War of 1812 seems to me.

About as just as a War could be.

How could so have but come to grips

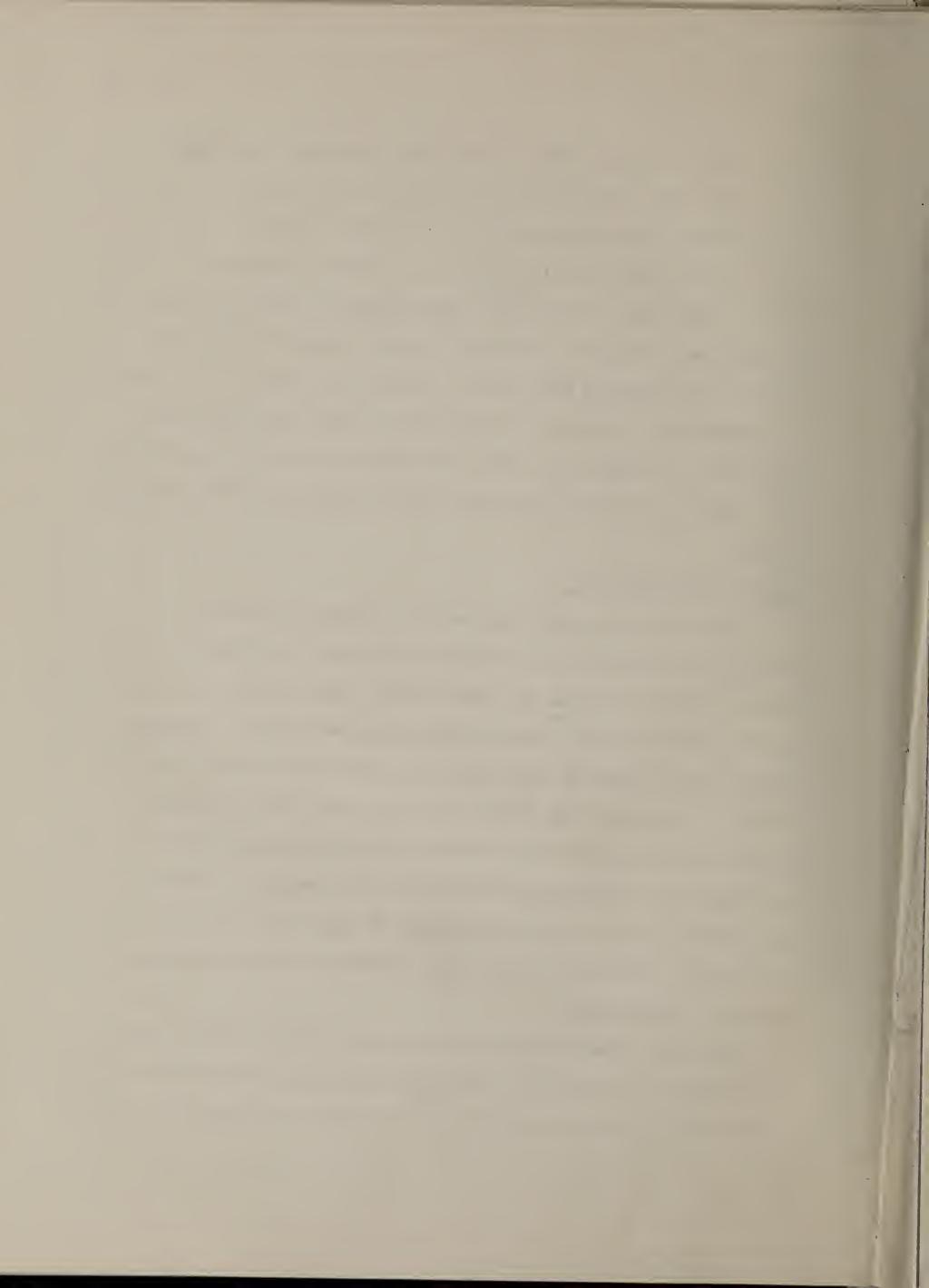


With a nation that stipped and searched our ships, And took off our soamen, for no other roason Except that they needed crows that season?"

Out of this conflict came our National Anthem. Francis Scott Key, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, was detained on board a British vessel, trying to get the release of a British prisoner. During the night, he anxiously watched the progress of the fight. Early the next morning he saw, through the smake of battle, the Stars and Stripes still waving, and this inspired him to write the "Star Spangled" Bannor," Scene 4. Mexican War.

Just a century ago this month, Congress adopted an act "for the promotion of the existing war," at the time when Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande, the boundary set by the United States for the recently ammered Texas. Andover shared the feeling of the North that the whole affair was an effort to increase the slave area; was not one to instill pride into the hearts of freedom-loving Americans; and its conclusion was hailed with relief by the people. Gladly they turned to the great adventure of the "gold rush" to California. You may be sure that Andover was represented. Scene 5. Civil War.

# The next great threat to the unity of our country was the question of slavery. President Lincoln called for 75,000 voluntoers to "save the wifon," which was threatened by the



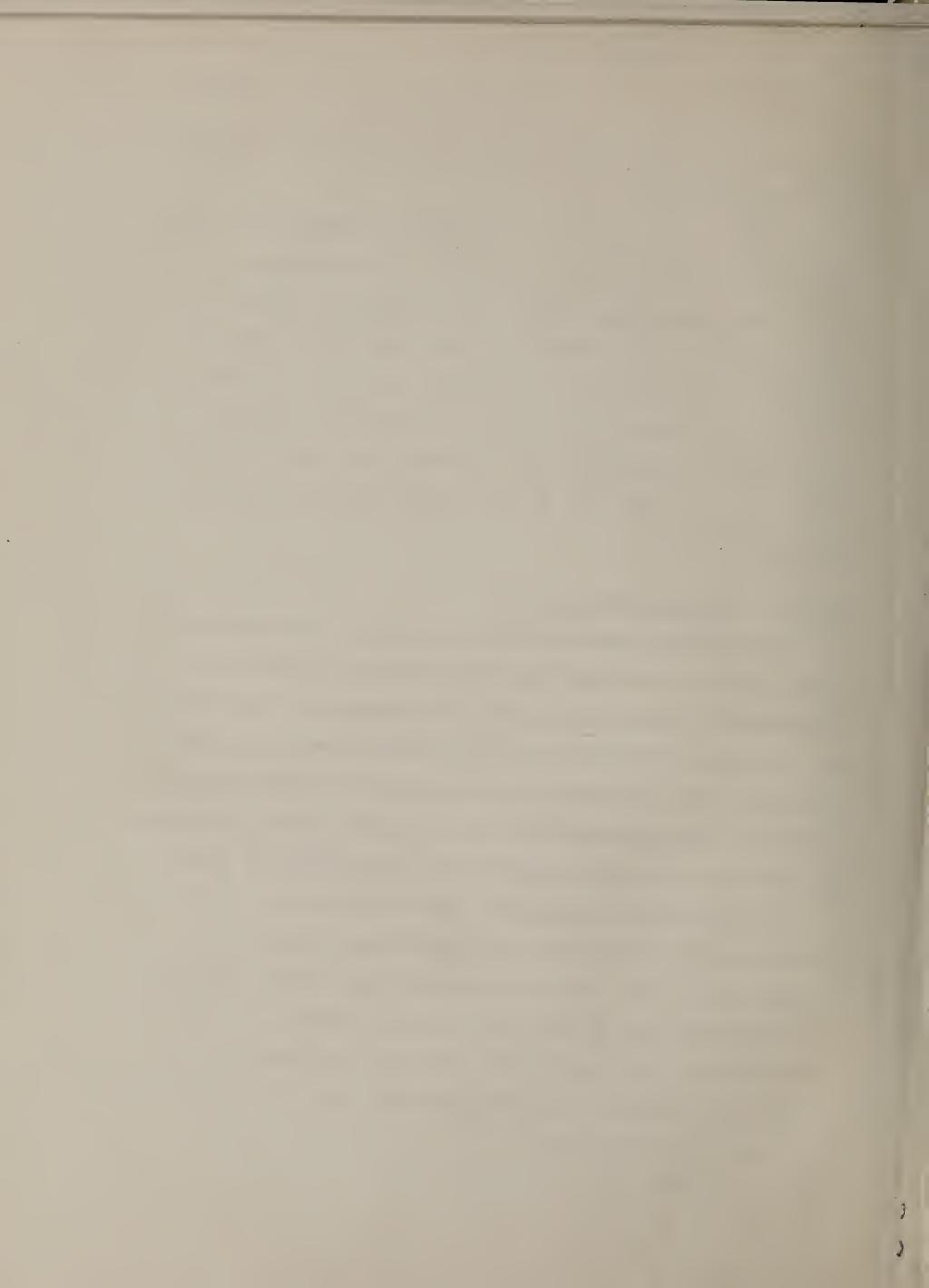
secession of several of the slave states. Andover responded with nearly 500 men.

Shortly before this time, it had been demonstrated that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Harriet Beecher Stowe had written <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u>. As an attack on slavery it made the author world-famous, and was believed to have had influence in the election of President Lincoln. In 1862, Mrs. Stowe went to Washington to meet the President. He held out his hand to the tiny lady. Locking down from his great height, he said, "So this is the little lady who made this big war."

# Scene 6. Spanish-American War.

Then followed years of peace and growth for the United States, during which the Monroe Doctrine developed in us some sense of responsibility for our hemisphere. When the war trumpet sounded again, as the century neared its close, it was for Cuba, struggling to free itself from the tyranny of Spain. The destruction of the battleship Maine, at Havana, was the final act which touched off hostilities with Spain.

of the Andover contingent, only Charles Barney Gould is recorded as having taken part in the most famous of the engagements in Cuba, the Battle of San Juan Hill. There was no spectacular dash up the hill as many believe. The cavalry had been left behind in Florida, and the men, under the impetuous leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, crawled up the hill to complete the engagement.



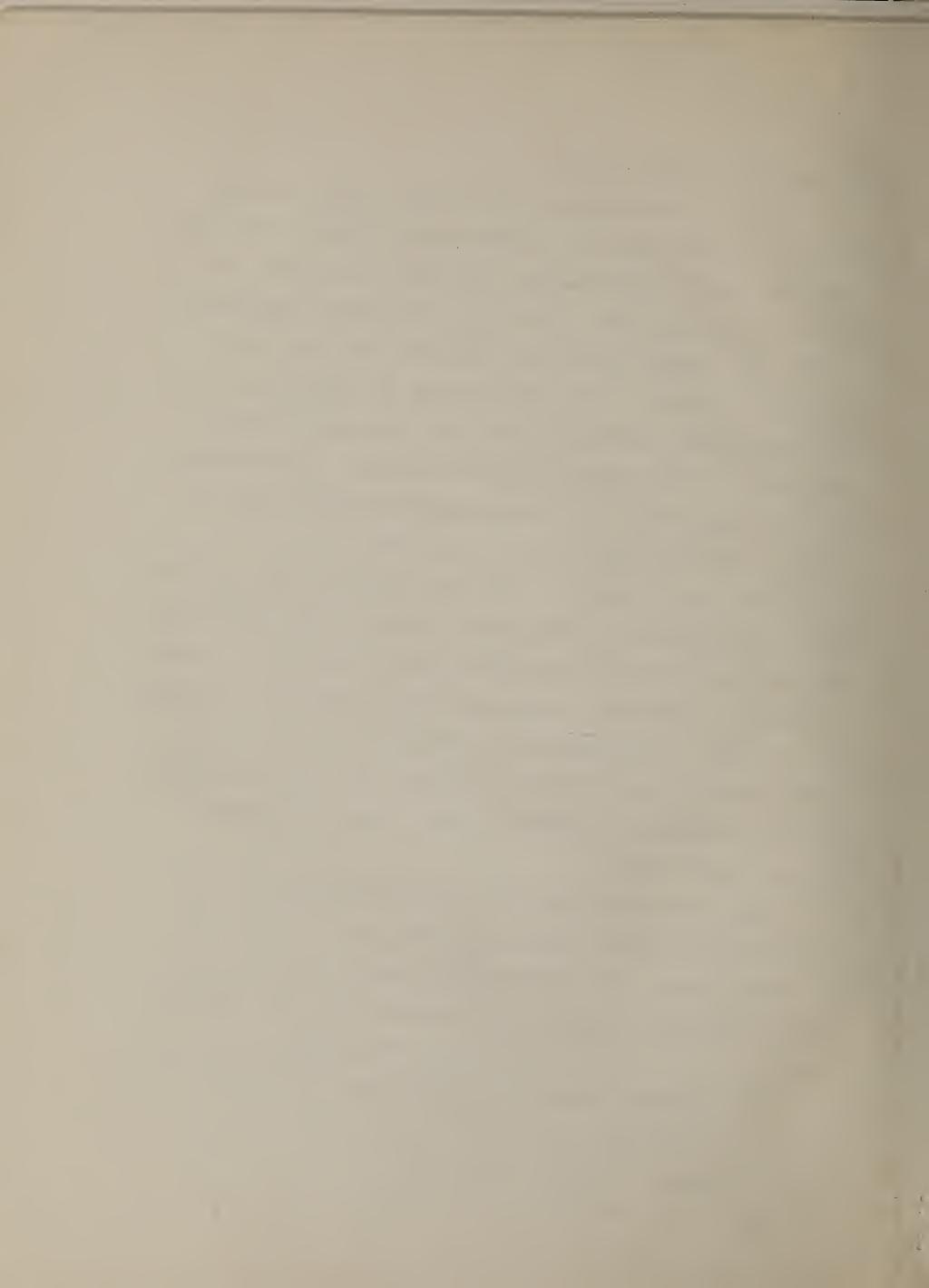
## Scenes 7 & 8. World I & II.

Victory in the Spanish American War saw the country emerge as a great power in international affairs. With the power also went responsibility, and when the security of the world was threatened by the Imperial German Government in 1914, it seemed evident that we could not long remain isolated. In April, 1917, after months of anxious and fearful expectation, the United States was once more at war-- this time with the powers of Central Europe. Andover sent over 450 men to war, 16 of whom sacrificed their lives to bring, as they thought, an end to all wars-

This "war to end all wars" was a failure. The difficult years that followed it were rarely without signs that trouble was looming again on a world-wide scale. The rise of totalitarianism in Germany, Italy, and Japan, culminated on September 3, 1939, in the outbreak of World War II. Again the United States tried to remain at peace, but again was plunged into the conflict on December 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

The country mobilized for the greatest fight in its history, with Andover playing its full part. Nearly 1700 of her citizens, both men and women, served with the armed forces, fighting in Europa and Asie-tin fact, all over the world.

Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky,
The larks, still bravely singles, fax,
Scarce heard and the guns below.



We mived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie in Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;

To you from failing hands we throw

The toroh; be yours to hold it high.

If ye break faith with us who die

We shall not sleep, thou poppies grow in Flanders Fields."

Firty-eight of the Andover boys gave their lives.

Her industries were dedicated to the manufacturing of implements of war; citizens of every age became a part of the colossal machinery in the struggle for survival. The wer continued with unabated fury for nearly four years. Germany collapsed in May, 1945, and then, almost as abruptly as it began, the war was brought to a sudden close with the surrender of Japan in August, 1945.

Once again our victory gave new meaning to the old song-"When war winged its wide desclation,

And threatened the land to deform,

The Ark then of Freedom's foundation,

Columbia rode sefe through the storm.

With gariands of victory around her,

When so proudly she bore her brave crew,

With her flag floating proudly before her

The boast of the red, white, and blue.





